

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MR. TAFT NOT WITH THE PEOPLE SAYS MEDILL M'GORMICK

Manager of Progressive Republican Campaign Claims President's Acts Have Alienated His Supporters

CITES SOME CASES

Concludes by Asserting That in Every Instance Chief Executive Has Taken Side Opposed to the Masses

WASHINGTON.—President Taft is criticized in a statement issued by Medill McCormick, formerly editor and part owner of the Chicago Tribune, and now one of the active managers of the Progressive Republican campaign.

"I imagine it is not forgotten," Mr. McCormick said, "that Mr. Taft's most active supporters in the 1908 convention were those very Republicans who are now actively opposed to his renomination. They believed by reason of his association with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft was best fitted to carry out the unfinished policies of his predeces-

"During the first special session of Congress many were bitterly disappointed when he signed the tariff bill. Later they were startled by his praise of Aldrich, whom they held responsible for the tariff law which violated party pledges. They were shocked by the Whimsical speech."

"But even then like others, I felt that the President had made the mistake of a man long in public life, but little experienced in political leadership. When the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy resulted in the dismissal of Glavis and Pinchot and culminated in the discovery that the so-called Wickersham report had been antedated by direction of the President, like a good many other progressives, I began to doubt Mr. Taft's qualifications for the presidency."

Senator Cummins was called to Washington to attend executive caucuses on the railroad bill, but after the first visit he was never asked to return. Railroad presidents were called to the White House. The bill, drafted after the railroad presidents had been heard, legalized pooling and a controlling ownership of stock by one line in another competing with it; in short, the purpose was to permit the elimination of competition in the railroad world.

"The administration railroad bill went to Congress with notice that it must not be touched. In Congress the progressives so amended the bill that its likeness to the administration bill could be recognized only by the retention of the commerce court clause. The President, in so far as he could, proceeded to punish the progressives. He was not ashamed to withhold patronage from Republicans who differed from him on a single bill."

"As Senator Cummins has pointed out, in every one of the problems that has confronted this administration the President has sided with those who are opposed to the legitimate demands of the people. Not that he is not a well meaning President, but that he is unable to understand the needs of the time and the aspirations of the American people."

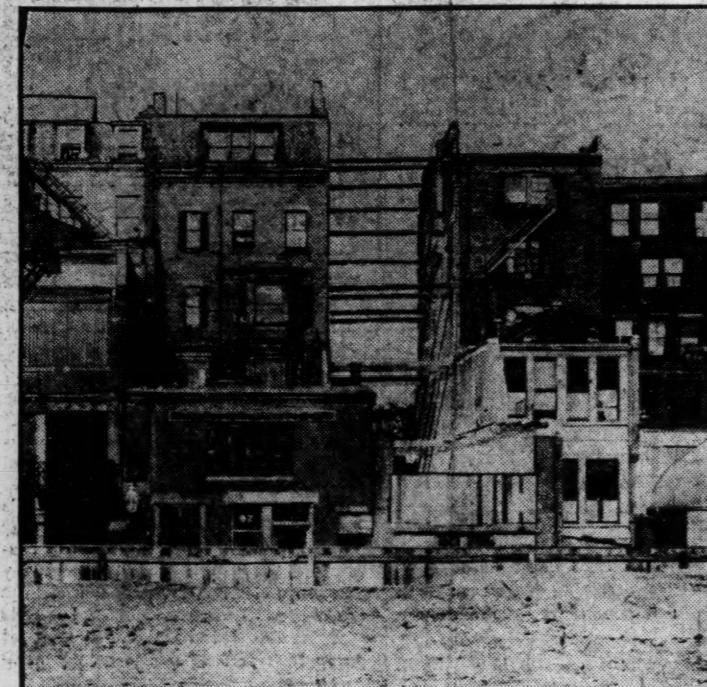
"He is unable to appreciate his own inconsistencies and would legalize the transportation trusts while he pronounces the mischievous Sherman law adequate legislation for industrial trusts. The most conscientious business man is not competent to determine what constitutes 'reasonable' or 'unreasonable' restraint."

"The reciprocity bill was jammed

through with little or no investigation by the tariff board, while the President delayed revision of other long-discussed and outrageous tariff schedules for a report from the board."

BALTIMORE RATE HEARING ON WASHINGTON—Hearing on the general grain rate complaint of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce against the Baltimore & Ohio and a dozen other roads was begun today by the interstate commerce commission.

REAR ENTRANCE PROPOSED SHORT CUT



Back of buildings on southern side of Boylston street showing point where Arlington extension would go through

JAPAN ANNOUNCES ITS READINESS TO ACT FOR POWERS IN CHINA

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Japan has asked the powers to allow the Mikado to act for them in China, according to semi-official information here today. The Tokio government said that it has two divisions of troops in Korea and can make any desired move at a moment's notice. Should it be authorized to take charge of the Chinese situation it will, of course, do so, it was added; in the interest of all the powers concerned. The Japanese offer is interpreted here as a move to prevent the United States from securing too firm a foothold in a country which the Mikado regards as his special sphere of influence.

PEKING.—The United States legation ordered all Americans today to leave the Chinese interior for the treaty ports. The outlook for an anti-foreign outbreak is considered threatening.

Premier Yuan Shih Kai announced today that the rebels attacked the imperial

(Continued on page six, column one)

Point on Boylston Street Where Proposed Road to Park Square Will Begin



If clean journalism had done nothing else than give mankind a more wholesome outlook upon world's affairs it would have justified its existence.

It has done a great deal more than this, however.

Passing your copy along to some one else makes you a cooperator in this spreading of good news.

COMMERCE CHAMBER PLANS TRAFFIC RELIEF AT OLD STATE HOUSE

In Communication Sent to Mayor It Is Proposed to Widen Devonshire Street From State to Adams Sq.

CUTS OFF BANK LAND

Result Is to Provide One Broad Thoroughfare in the Place of Two Narrow, Inadequate Ways

Recommendations for the removal of traffic congestion in the vicinity of the old State House, particularly on Exchange and Devonshire streets, have been made in a letter addressed to Mayor Fitzgerald and the street department of Boston, sent today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It is proposed to widen that portion of Devonshire street between State street and Adams square by taking a small strip of land from the property of the Merchants National Bank on Devonshire street; by setting back the facade of the proposed new Merchants National Bank building from State street thereby taking a portion of land from the Merchants National Bank property on State

(Continued on page eleven, column seven)

EXPECT ACTION ON EXTENSION OF ARLINGTON STREET

It is expected that the proposition of extending Arlington street from Boylston street through to Park square will be acted on by the city council on Monday. The proposition of extending Arlington street through to Park square is strongly favored by the Chamber of Commerce and general business interests throughout the city, this being considered the necessary adjunct to the proposed widening of Pleasant street, which has already been favored by the city council.

The cost of extending Arlington street through Boylston to Park square and the construction of a bridge over the railroad tracks at Ferdinand street with the necessary betterment will be \$870,000. This cost is divided up as follows: \$20,000 for the Arlington street extension through Boylston street, \$80,000 for a new railroad bridge at Ferdinand street, which must be built anyway and \$27,000 estimated for betterment.

MEAT PACKERS LOSE IN EFFORT TO SECURE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

CHICAGO—A signal victory for the government was won today when Circuit Judge C. C. Kohlsaat quashed the writ of habeas corpus which he had previously granted to the nine indicted meat packers and which promised to add another year's delay to the long chapter of legal difficulties in bringing them to trial on charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Judge Kohlsaat's decision was on the basis that the district judge before whom the packers were scheduled for trial on Monday next has full jurisdiction in the case. He held that for the circuit court to interfere at this point in the litigation would, in effect, be to review the case—a prerogative which, he said, had not been usually granted to circuit courts.

Under this decision the government will be enabled to begin on Monday the trial of the 10 defendants, according to the belief expressed by leading lawyers this afternoon.

Counsel for both sides finished their arguments on the government's motion to quash Friday and Judge Kohlsaat asked for a list of citations advanced in the last two days. The court then announced that his decision would be ready on Saturday.

District Attorney Wilkerson, arguing for the government's motion to quash the writ of habeas corpus, declared that

(Continued on page six, column three)

RARE FOLIOS BOUGHT FOR YALE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Shakespearian folios and quartos have been withdrawn from the Huth library auction sale, having been privately purchased by Alexander Smith Cochran of New York, who will present them to the Elizabethan Club at Yale University. Their value is estimated at nearly \$200,000.

Yale charged that Howe was tackled

Famous Crimson End Who Is Star Man at Receiving Forward Pass for Gains



L. D. SMITH '12
Harvard varsity football team

HARVARD SCORES FIRST IN CONTEST WITH DARTMOUTH

Stadium Begins to Fill With Enthusiastic Throng Long Before Officials Start Great Game Which Is Testing the Merits of the Crimson and the Green.

FIELD IS COVERED WITH HAY

Periods.....	1	2	3	4	Total
HARVARD	5				
DARTMOUTH	0				

Dartmouth's Captain Whose Eleven Meets Harvard in Today's Big Contest



CAPT. EDWARD J. DALEY '12
Dartmouth varsity football team

JUDGE KNAPP FOR LABOR UNIONS

PHILADELPHIA—More freedom for railroads engaged in interstate traffic was the keynote of the second of a series of the lecture delivered today by Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States court of commerce, before a large audience of students and transportation experts in Houston hall, at the University of Pennsylvania.

He declared labor organizations necessary, because since the enormous increase in the relative number of employees to employers, the individual employee is unable to protect his rights and promote his interests.

"Courts are not well fitted to settle labor disputes," he said, "because they can make no effort to restore friendly relations between the parties."

W. P. FOWLER QUITS SERVICE OF CITY

William P. Fowler, registrar of institutions since 1889, tendered his resignation to Mayor Fitzgerald today. Mr. Fowler has always turned over his \$3000 salary each year to the city. He gave no reason for his resignation.

He has sent to the mayor the name of Charles F. Gaynor, who has been head clerk since 1901, as his successor, and the mayor will forward the name to the civil service commission.

TECH TALK ON CHINESE REVOLT

Y. S. Tsao will tell the cosmopolitan at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology tonight what the revolution in China means for that country.

Mr. Tsao is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1910. He was orator of the school for three consecutive years. He is now taking graduate work at Harvard.

SOMERVILLE CLUB RECEPTION

Nearly 400 attended a reception to former presidents of the Central Club of Somerville and their wives, Friday night, at the club rooms in Highland avenue. The reception was a feature of the club's twenty-fifth anniversary.

BOSTON BANKERS OFF ON NEW ORLEANS TRIP

Bankers of Boston and New England left this city this afternoon for the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers Association at New Orleans, on a special train, running as a second section of the Twentieth Century limited over the Boston & Albany, making stops at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield.

The party will travel via the Lake Shore, the Big Four, the Illinois Central

and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, arriving at its destination on Monday morning. Three new steamers of the United Fruit Company will take all of the delegates for a cruise to Panama at the conclusion of the convention on Nov. 25. Special trains over the Panama railroad will take the party across the isthmus on the inspection of the canal, leaving Panama on Nov.

(Continued on page six, column two)

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There are now 183,600 students in these schools, as against 110,000 10 years ago, and 27,300 instructors as compared with 27,000.

Salaries of teachers also are larger than 10 years ago, the average salary of men teachers now being \$65 a month, as compared with \$46.50 in 1900, and those of women from \$34 a month to \$62.

A jump from \$116,175,000 to \$273,425,000 is shown in the productive funds of universities, colleges and technical schools; and an increase from \$28,500,000 to \$77,800,000 in the annual income of these schools from sources other than endowment.

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Send your "Want" ad to 

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE AT WORK
The Day of the Expert Appraiser

THIS is peculiarly the day of the appraiser in American business. Ten years ago, or even five, our business world went a good deal on generalities. Some daring promoter merged a lot of factories on a basis that enabled them to be sold for twice what they were worth. If his motives or methods were questioned, he replied with some sounding phrases about "big business," and the investing public accepted what he said. If a corporation were asked for concessions in rates, the management cloaked its refusal in vague claims for the "rights of capital," and it seemed as though nobody went into the question further.

But suddenly the skilled appraiser appeared. At the outset, he was employed chiefly by public service commissions and other government bodies, and business rather feared his investigations.

Capital that claimed rights was counted and measured, and "big business" weighed and gauged. Business didn't like this. It shrank, and protested. But the benefits of just, exact appraisement soon became evident to shrewd men of affairs. Reasonable capitalization and earnings stood out sharply from swollen capital and unlawful profits. There were other advantages.

Today, business has learned to respect the appraiser, and engage his services on its own account.

The appraiser's work is highly interesting. He is part accountant, part engineer, part critic. Approaching a given enterprise, he makes an exhaustive analysis of its entire physical property, putting a money value upon the biggest prime mover and the smallest item of supplies. He also determines the real business need for many items, and frequently sets up an entirely new way of regarding them, and when his stock-taking has been completed, he brings the information together into a comprehensive whole from which new facts and new methods may be worked out.

A dispute concerning rates arose between the public and a large telephone company, and inquiry showed that no just settlement could be made without an exact inventory of the company's property. This would give an accurate basis upon which to estimate proper earnings for various classes of service. The inventory was made by an eminent engineering expert. The company's property in several states had to be catalogued and a fair value put upon each item. The territory was first divided into sections, so that nothing would be missed. Every pole, cross-arm and insulator had to be counted, all the wires and cables measured, each conduit and manhole inspected. Squads of men walked over the territory, counting and measuring, and in many cases a second tour was necessary for checking purposes. The same minute inventory was made of indoor equipment. Millions of separate items resulted and these had to be checked and arranged.

Then the market value of the items had to be determined. After all the poles had been counted, their height

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., sixth concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.

BOSTON

"Ben Hur,"
CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge,"
COOLIDGE—"Gambler," "The Slim Princess,"
HOLLIS—"Snow,"
B. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudville,"
MAJESTIC—"Everlasting,"
PALEY—"The Little Quick Wallingford,"
PLYMOUTH—"Pomander Walk,"
SKUBERT—"The Blue Bird,"
REMONT—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow,"
BELASCO—"David Warfield,"
CEMETERY—"Gambler," "Allah,"
COLLIERS—"Bunty Pulls the Strings,"
CRITERION—"Passers-By,"
DADE—"Mine, Mine,"
DRAPE—"The Drape,"
GAIETY—"The Only Son,"
GLOBE—"Three Romeo's,"
HARLEM—"Pepper,"
HIPPODROME—"Speaks,"
HUDSON—"Miss Helen Ware,"
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren,"
LUDLOW—"Little Miss Mabel,"
LYRIC—"The Drama Players,"
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke,"
MANHATTAN—"Mabel" and "Marlowe,"
MADISON—"Elliot," "Mabel,"
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady,"
NEW YORK—"The Enchanted,"
REPUBLIC—"The Woman,"
THREE-NINETEEN—"The Million,"
WALLACK'S—"Disraeli,"
WALLACK—"The Quaker Girl."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Concert,"
COLONIAL—"All Where Do You Live?"
COOK—"Man of the House,"
GRAND—"Everywoman,"
ILLINOIS—"Rebecca," "Sunnybrook Farm,"
LYRIC—"The Thing,"
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou,"
OLYMPIC—"Louise Dresser,"
OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite," "Sylvia,"
POWER—"Mabel," "The Million,"
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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DESIGN SCHOOL
OPENS EXHIBIT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the Rhode Island School of Design here an exhibition of landscapes in water color by Una Clarke Hunt and John Marin opened with a private view Wednesday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and the exhibition will continue open to the public until Nov. 28.

"I feel that I cannot be elected this year without the indorsement of the Democratic party, and therefore I cannot conscientiously ask my brave army of 30,000 to cast their votes uselessly, nor my glorious corps of personal friends to undertake the tremendous task of getting 7000 or 8000 names on my nomination papers.

"With pride, however, I state that I did not get the indorsement of the Democratic party, because I would not bend the knee to Baal."

"Now I go, there may be other women who will do more and do better for Boston's schools, but there will never be one who will work harder or more honestly for them who loved them more, or who suffered more for them than Julia E. Duff."

ANOTHER HOTEL FOR NEW YORK
NEW YORK—The New York Central railroad is to build a skyscraper hotel on the west side of Lexington avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. The property was purchased by the railroad for \$1,250,000. It is said negotiations are under way to lease the proposed hotel to H. C. Griswold, manager of the Stratfield, at Bridgeport, Conn.

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Made of Franklin Mills Flour are easily
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for Franklin Mills Enamel Wheat Flour.
Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston

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Travel-Department is organized
to serve the interests of Monitor
readers. Its acquaintance with
hotels and transportation lines is
extensive and its facilities com-
plete. It will gladly supply in-
formation concerning hotels, res-
orts and lines of travel in any
part of the world. If con-
templating a journey the Depart-
ment will gladly send you, free
of charge, such information as
you desire. If you desire in-
formation about winter resorts,
write us whether you wish sea-
or inland locations at home or
abroad, and price you wish to
pay. We will be glad to
make reservations for you for
dates desired.

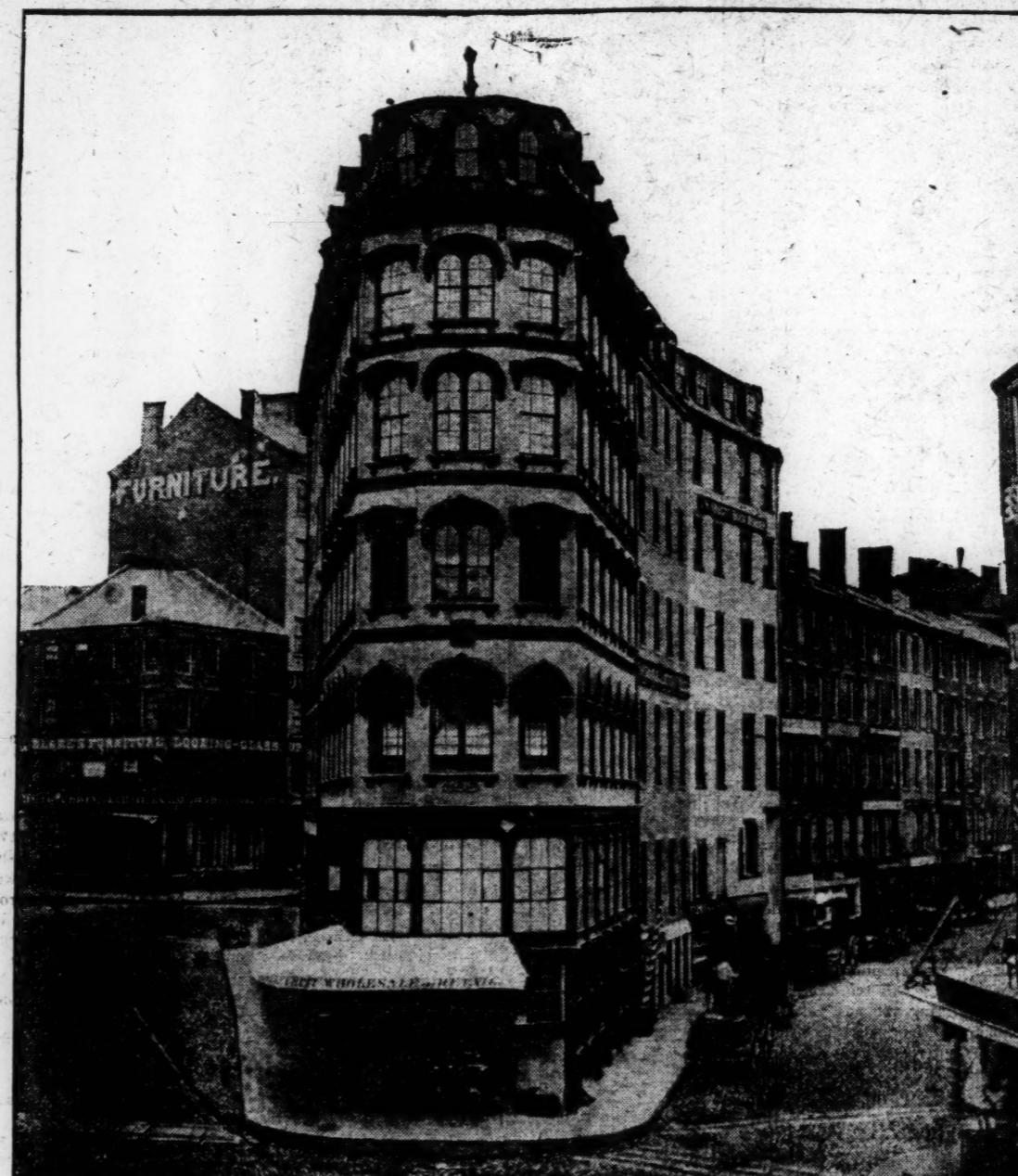
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\$2.00 per year.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE
IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)
The building in the center, with Brattle street on the right, Washington street on the left, was torn down in the extension of Washington street in 1872

SEDERQUIST CASE
NOL PROSS, LAW
BEING BLAMED

District Attorney Pelletier had the case of Sederquist, Barry & Co., brokers, charged with swindling 45 customers out of \$100,000, in stock broking transactions, not prosed yesterday. The action was taken after the defendants had paid \$4000, "as expenses," to Suffolk county.

The litigation had been pending two years, two grand juries had given their time for many days, and the trial last spring, which lasted 13 weeks, cost the county at least \$25,000, and the defense much more, resulted, except for the ac-

quittal of Harry F. Curtis, only in a disagreement.

District Attorney Pelletier, in a statement, says that the rules of evidence are not adequate to meet twentieth century business methods. It is believed he will draft a bill to improve them.

Sederquist, Barry & Co., engaged in the stock broking business at 19 Congress street, failed on May 20, 1900, for \$600,000. The September grand jury of that year returned indictments against the five members of the firm, Arthur B. Sederquist, John E. Barry, Harry F. Curtis, Charles H. Rollins, all of this city; Perley L. Freeman and D. Eustace Bigelow, both of New York city. All charges against Rollins were not prosed on Oct. 17, 1910. Freeman was never arrested, and Bigelow was only brought to trial after he had fought extradition before Governor Hughes at Albany, N. Y.

MRS. DUFF QUILTS
AS A CANDIDATE
FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Mrs. Julia E. Duff has withdrawn as a candidate for the school committee. In the announcement of her withdrawal she says:

"I herewith withdraw as a candidate for school committee, but remember that I leave the political arena with my banners still flying, with a flourish of trumpets from Bunker Hill and amid the kindly shouts of the people of many wards and particularly the three wards of loyal old Charlestown, where I was born and bred.

"Casper said, 'I would rather be first in an Italian village than second in Rome,' and while I can keep the love

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 34—Discovering the Wrong Ways of Merchandising

ONE of the reasons why some merchants do not get on better is that they are not quite so willing to discover wrong methods in their own stores as they are to find errors in the efforts of those whom they call their competitors. They are more enamored with considering the mistakes of "the other fellow" than with correcting their own.

Wise men of industry, the real soldiers and captains of progress, take just the opposite course—they are always willing to learn, and to practise the best ways of doing things. They regard all wrong ways as enemies to their advancement, and welcome the criticism which points out the mistakes and a better way of performing any task.

An intelligent merchant will usually invite his clerks to tell him or his responsible superintendent of anything which is going wrong, and which the clerk cannot rectify. The good clerk will correct his own errors and amend his own ways. Beyond that, it is his duty to let his chief know of things which are working against the success of the concern. "The right things will care for

themselves"—it's the wrong things which sometimes need the most careful attention.

Clerks very often neglect to point out to their employers the wrong methods or mistakes, because they confine their work to their own circumscribed orbits of action, forgetting that conditions and practises which are harmful and which retard the usefulness and growth of the concern are like-wise detrimental to every man in its employ.

The men who sell the goods, who come into daily contact with customers, are the workers who can quickly detect what is wrong in goods, or in methods of service. They more thoroughly earn their salaries and get in line for promotion and increased income by taking a vigorous part in the correction of abuses and in keeping the head man well advised of every opportunity to make an improvement.

This does not mean getting a reputation of being "a kicker"; it means being wide-awake, interested, enterprising and steadfast in aiding to build up a good-will that gains and holds a good patronage.



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safety pins were in-
vented many im-
provements have
been made for the user.
The safety of the
fabric is considered—until
the inventor of the
"Capsheaf" found
a pin with
which catches and
tears the clothing
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Use "Capsheaf" once
and you will always use it.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

EAST AND WEST EACH HAS CHAMPIONSHIP COLLEGE GAME TODAY

Yale vs. Princeton and Minnesota vs. Wisconsin Are Expected to Decide Chief Claims

OTHER BIG MATCHES

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY

Alabama vs. South. Appalachian vs. Central. Brown vs. Vermont. Bucknell vs. Case. Bucknell vs. Villanova. Carlisle vs. Syracuse. Cornell vs. Boston College. Colorado vs. Utah. Connecticut A. C. vs. Boston College. Cornell vs. Chicago. Davidson vs. South Carolina. Dartmouth vs. Kegon. DePaul vs. Butler. Dickinson vs. Swarthmore. Gallaudet vs. Washington. Georgetown vs. Virginia. Gettysburg vs. Delaware. Harvard vs. Dartmouth. Haverford vs. Trinity. Hesston vs. Hesston. Hiram vs. Mt. Union. Illinois vs. Northwestern. Iowa State vs. Iowa. Kansas A. C. vs. Arkansas. Maine vs. Bowdoin. Lehigh vs. F. M. Louisiana vs. Southwestern. Massachusetts A. C. vs. Springfield T. S. Miami vs. Cincinnati. Michigan vs. Lake Forest. New York vs. Wesleyan. Montana vs. Gonzaga. Nebraska vs. Kansas. Ohio vs. Ohio State. Oberlin vs. Pomona. Oliver vs. Albion. Pennsylvania vs. Michigan. Pennsylvania vs. Annapolis. Princeton vs. Cornell. Richmond vs. Maryland. Rutgers vs. Ursinus. Seton Hall vs. Seton Hall. Shattuck vs. Lincoln. Stevens vs. Reselear. St. Louis vs. Missouri. Toledo vs. Alabam. Transylvania vs. Kentucky. Vanderbilt vs. Mississippi. Western Reserve vs. Carnegie. Wisconsin vs. Minnesota. Wyoming vs. Denver. Yale vs. Princeton.

Today will see two games played on the college gridirons that are sure to play an important part in awarding the college football championship of the West and East for the season of 1911. In the West the big game will be that between University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, while in the East the important match will be the Yale-Princeton contest at New Haven.

With both Minnesota and Wisconsin going into today's game the only undefeated teams in the Western Conference series, it is generally conceded in the West that today's winner will be the champion of that section. That it will be a great battle is the belief of those who have followed the two teams, especially with Captain Pickering out of Minnesota's lineup. The Gophers had been considered the favorites up to the time it was decided not to play the captain but since then it has been considered a much even match.

There are at least two other big games in the West that are attracting a lot of attention today. One is the Chicago-Cornell contest at Chicago. Chicago has lost but one game this fall, that to Minnesota, and while Cornell has not such a good record, the work of the Ithaca team in recent games has led its supporters to expect a great battle on Marshall field this afternoon. Chicago is especially anxious to beat Cornell, as the latter defeated Michigan last Saturday, and victory for the Ma- roon would be regarded as giving that team a better standing than its former rival from Ann Arbor.

The other big western game is the Michigan-Pennsylvania match at Ann Arbor. That this game will not measure up to the standard set by most of the previous games between these two teams is the general feeling among those who have followed them up to date. Neither seems to be as strong as in previous years, and it should be a close battle.

The Yale-Princeton game is the big one in the East, as it is sure to play an important part in the deciding of the eastern championship for 1911. Should Princeton win it would give to the Tiger the best claim to the honors, while a victory for Yale followed by one over Harvard on the following Saturday, would give that team the championship. That it will be a hard battle, is the opinion of all who know the two elevens.

The Harvard-Dartmouth game is the other big event of the East with the Carlisle-Syracuse and the Amherst-Williams contests close up. The Crimson and Green are sure to furnish one of their characteristic battles with both confident of victory. The Amherst-Williams game, while devoid of championship possibilities, is sure to furnish a great contest, as the rivalry between these two teams is as keen as that between Harvard and Yale.

HARVARD-DARTMOUTH SERIES

1888-Harvard 74, Dartmouth 0. 1889-Harvard 38, Dartmouth 0. 1890-Harvard 40, Dartmouth 0. 1890-Harvard 44, Dartmouth 0. 1891-Harvard 0, Dartmouth 0. 1891-Harvard 16, Dartmouth 0. 1892-Harvard 30, Dartmouth 0. 1893-Harvard 36, Dartmouth 0. 1894-Harvard 4, Dartmouth 0. 1895-Harvard 13, Dartmouth 0. 1896-Harvard 11, Dartmouth 0. 1897-Harvard 15, Dartmouth 0. 1898-Harvard 27, Dartmouth 12. 1902-Harvard 16, Dartmouth 6. 1903-Dartmouth 11, Harvard 6. 1904-Harvard 0, Dartmouth 0. 1905-Harvard 22, Dartmouth 6. 1907-Dartmouth 17, Harvard 3. 1908-Harvard 13, Dartmouth 3. 1909-Harvard 18, Dartmouth 6.

Former Wisconsin Star Who Is Candidate for Backfield Place at Yale



S. W. ANDERSON '13.
Yale varsity football squad

TRINITY THIRD FOUR WINNERS

LONDON.—The first important event in the yearly rowing calendar at Cambridge took place recently over the usual university course. This was the "coxswainless fours," an inter-college competition that has taken place annually since 1840. There were only six entries this year but the racing was none the less good and the form displayed was distinctly encouraging. For the second year in succession and for the twenty-first time since the organization of the competition Third Trinity won the final.

The other finalist was the First Trinity crew. The race was at first close, but First Trinity could not respond to the spurts of their opponents and lost by a length and a half, the winners' time being 11m. 5s. Third Trinity crew contained R. W. M. Arbutnot, the university president, and R. Le Blanc-Smith, both of whom were in the winning crew last year. The other two were L. S. Lloyd and C. E. V. Buxton, two Etonians, the latter being a freshman and former captain of the Eton College eight. The losing crew contained the New Zealander, D. C. Collins, who in addition to his rowing achievements was in the university cricket nine last season and in 1910.

DELEGATES FOR A. A. U. MEETING

NEW YORK.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held on Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria, and many delegates from the different associations are now arriving.

Errett C. Brown, the president of the union, as well as president of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and former president of the Chicago Athletic Association, arrived in New York Friday. He had several conferences with the Amateur Athletic Union officials in this city and after going over the reports announced that he was well pleased with the showing made. Mr. Brown is very enthusiastic over the outlook for the coming year, and believes it will be an important one in amateur athletics owing to America again being represented in the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912.

In retiring from the head of the Amateur Athletic Union Mr. Brown is very enthusiastic over the fact that the presidents of the several associations have induced Gustavus T. Kirby to accept the nomination for president of the Amateur Athletic Union for the ensuing year. Mr. Brown thinks that Mr. Kirby, owing to the number of years he has been interested in the Amateur Athletic Union and athletics generally, would make an ideal president.

ARCADIA ELEVEN WINS THE TITLE

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arcadia University won the playoff at Truro Friday with Mt. Allison for the intercollegiate football championship of the maritime provinces and another year's win on the King-Richardson trophy. Both colleges defeated U. N. B. and their first games resulted in a tie with no score.

The game was a spectacular one from start to finish and was won by the close score of 4 to 3. Each team made a clean touchdown and Mt. Allison was forced to touch once for safety, which under intercollegiate rules counts one for the opponents.

GIVES LAND FOR COLLEGE SITE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A site of 40 acres has been offered for the erection of the proposed Kansas City University. The land is on a high promontory, overlooking the Missouri river and is between Kansas City and Parkville.

HARVARD LACROSSE OUTLOOK FOR 1912 IS MOST PROMISING

In Captain Gustafson Crimson Has Veteran of Marked Ability Who Will Lead Fast Team

The fall lacrosse season which is just closing at Harvard University augurs most encouragingly for the spring championship next year. Never before have so many excellent players turned out for fall practise, and the whole history of lacrosse at Cambridge since 1877 offers no brighter prospects for a successful team. Sixty-seven men have been out every day since college opened, passing the ball, shooting, dodging and scrimmaging.

Foremost of all these, in every play, in every pretty piece of team work, in every dashing attack, looms the rangy figure of Paul Gustafson, captain of the 1912 varsity team. He is one of the best individual players who ever wore the Harvard insignia, and his speed, endurance, accuracy of shooting, and continuous good-spirit make him a most excellent leader. He plays third attack, about the hardest position on the field, and yet again and again in every game, he comes rushing out of a slashing meler, bearing the ball high over head, dodging man after man, outstripping his opponents in speed, and shooting with sure accuracy his bullet-like shot. It was he who in 1910 upset the Cornell team when, in the extra period with the score 4-4, he scooped the ball, raced around every one of the defense men of Ithaca, and felled the goal which meant the championship.

So far the goal has been guarded with pretty nearly equal skill by Tebbetts, Gillette, and Bicknell, and between these men there will be a good contest for the position next spring. On fast bounce shots Gillette is particularly good, while Tebbetts is steady at straight body stops, stepping into the ball with excellent courage. Bicknell is always there, ready to stop the rubber with his head if his stick isn't handy. To watch over the net on the close defense there is Hale, the impregnable protector of two championship goals. In 1910 and 1911 Hale was largely responsible for the opponents' low scores, for he is unfeeling in smashing up dangerous attack plays.

Simmons, a veteran of last year, will undoubtedly play point, because he sticks closely to his man and is very clever at running the ball out from the danger zone. Cover-point is an open position with four chief aspirants: Stearns, a new man with a lot of energy and fight; Wilson, a scrappy player who with improved stick work should surely come out well; Frank Candee, a varsity man who played last year on the attack, but whose weight and steadiness make him an admirable support to Hale; and finally, Brock, about the best man on the squad for ground balls. The rest of the defense will probably fall between Eaton, Briggs, Callanan, Thompson, and Böde. White, the hardest worker of them all, will probably fill center, to judge from the way he has been playing all fall.

Parker and Nichols are both very fast side partners to Captain Gustafson on the attack, while Morgan, Beatley, Abbe, Ball, Harrington and Earle are good material for the inside attack. Morgan played on the 1910 team, and though he has been out of college for a year should be able to get back into his old-time form. Beatley's stick work is wonderfully finished, and his shooting at long range nearly always beautifully done.

On the attack the essentials are smooth handling of the ball, speed of foot and sureness of aim. In a recent game with the graduates, the above combination ran up a score of 14 points. That speaks well for team play.

With all this energetic material out next spring, therefore, and with the additional experience gained from the recent series, there can be no doubt that the team will follow in the steps of its two predecessors of 1910 and 1911 by putting once more among the trophies of the Harvard Union the championship of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League.

YALE-PRINCETON SERIES

1870-Yale 2 goals, Princeton 0. 1871-Yale 2 touchdowns, Princeton 0. 1872-Princeton 1 goal, Yale 0. 1873-Yale 2 safeties, Princeton 5 safeties. 1880-Yale 5 safeties, Princeton 11 safeties. 1881-Yale 0, Princeton 0. 1882-Yale 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton 1 goal, 1 safety. 1883-Yale 1 goal, Princeton 0. 1884-Princeton 1 goal from touchdown. 1885-Princeton 1 goal from touchdown, Yale 1 goal from field. 1886-Yale 1 touchdown, Princeton 0. 1887-Yale 2 goals, Princeton 0. 1888-Princeton 1 goal from touchdown. 1889-Yale 32 points, Princeton 0. 1890-Yale 2 goals, Princeton 0. 1891-Yale 2 goals, Princeton 0. 1892-Yale 24, Princeton 10. 1893-Yale 20, Princeton 10. 1894-Princeton 24, Yale 6. 1895-Yale 12, Princeton 0. 1896-Yale 11, Princeton 10. 1897-Yale 11, Princeton 10. 1898-Yale 11, Princeton 6. 1899-Yale 17, Princeton 0. 1900-Yale 5, Princeton 3.

1901-Yale 74, Dartmouth 0. 1902-Yale 38, Dartmouth 0. 1903-Yale 44, Dartmouth 0. 1904-Yale 44, Dartmouth 0. 1905-Yale 22, Dartmouth 0. 1906-Yale 22, Dartmouth 0. 1907-Yale 17, Dartmouth 0. 1908-Yale 13, Dartmouth 0. 1909-Yale 27, Dartmouth 12. 1910-Yale 16, Dartmouth 6. 1911-Yale 16, Dartmouth 6. 1912-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1913-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1914-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1915-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1916-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1917-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1918-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1919-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1920-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1921-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1922-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1923-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1924-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1925-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1926-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1927-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1928-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1929-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1930-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1931-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1932-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1933-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1934-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1935-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1936-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1937-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1938-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1939-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1940-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1941-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1942-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1943-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1944-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1945-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1946-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1947-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1948-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1949-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1950-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1951-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1952-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1953-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1954-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1955-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1956-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1957-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1958-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1959-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1960-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1961-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1962-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1963-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1964-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1965-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1966-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1967-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1968-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1969-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1970-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1971-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1972-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 1973-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 1974-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 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2086-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 2087-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 2088-Yale 11, Dartmouth 6. 2089-Yale 17, Dartmouth 6. 2090-Yale

150 Semi-Made Chiffon

Blouses

A beautiful assortment of colorings and black, embroidered in gilt, silver and silk. Value 10.50.....

Tremont St
Near West

Chandler & Co.

100 Imported Beaded

Bags

Choice designs in gold and steel, pastel colors, gold beads, black and purple, etc., all with deep knotted fringe of gold or silver. Values 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00. Price.....

5.95

Regal Undergarment Co.

Makers of fine Undermuslins
readjusting their business, close
out thousands of pieces at

50% Discount

Some Examples of the
Values in This Sale

6.50 and 7.50 White Skirts	2.95
15.00 to 25.00 White Skirts	8.95
2.50 and 3.00 Night Gowns	1.35
13.50 & 19.00 Night Gowns	6.75
3.50 to 5.00 Combinations	1.95
5.00 to 7.50 Princess Slips	2.95
35.00 & 40.00 Princess Slips	8.95
1.00 and 1.50 Drawers	58c
3.50 and 4.00 Chemises	1.95

Possibly this is hardly the time of year for a sale of Muslin Underwear, but the very finest of garments made by one of the most celebrated manufacturers in the country if offered at exactly half price would sell at any time.

The Regal Undergarment Co. have been known for many years as the makers of the finest undermuslins.

Under a new name with a new partnership the business will be enlarged and continued, with the addition of a great factory for the making of shirtwaists. It was necessary, however, to close out all their stock remaining on hand and it was purchased by Chandler & Co. at exactly half their original figures—50% discount.

The Greater Part Will Be Sold at Half Price—Much at Less

Night Gowns

Regular Price	Price
100 Night Gowns	2.00
25 Night Gowns	3.00

Night Gowns

Regular Price	Price
4 Night Gowns	12.50
8 Night Gowns	13.50

Regular Price	Price
7 Night Gowns	19.00

84 Night Gowns

Regular Price	Price
18 Chemises	2.00
15 Chemises	3.00
16 Chemises	4.00
12 Chemises	6.00
10 Chemises	8.00

Chemises

Regular Price	Price
18 Chemises	2.00
15 Chemises	3.00
16 Chemises	4.00
12 Chemises	6.00
10 Chemises	8.00

Corset Covers

Regular Price	Price
40 Corset Covers	1.00
55 Corset Covers	2.00
8 Corset Covers	3.00
10 Corset Covers	4.00

Corset Covers

Regular Price	Price
40 Corset Covers	1.00
55 Corset Covers	2.00
8 Corset Covers	3.00
10 Corset Covers	4.00

Corset Covers

Regular Price	Price
40 Corset Covers	1.00
55 Corset Covers	2.00
8 Corset Covers	3.00
10 Corset Covers	4.00

White Skirts

Regular Price	Price
20 White Skirts	4.00
18 White Skirts	7.50

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BUSINESS MEN TELL HOW TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND

Here are more of the series of views on the business outlook in New England and the means and methods most likely to make this section even more abundantly prosperous.

There are many legitimate signs that New England is to be the scene of the next great exploitation of natural values, such as land, waterpower, forests, etc., says George French, author and editor of the book recently published by the Chamber of Commerce on "New England, What It Is, and What It Is to Be." This will seem like erratic prophecy to some who have not taken the pains to follow the course of events or note the tendencies that have made New England marketable, he says.

New England land is today worth more than twice what it can be bought for. But speaking of the land of New England as a whole it is worth more than twice what it sells for. Much of it is worth from 10 to 20 times what it can now be bought for.

Take the waste land that is fit for reforestation in white pine. It will pay 300 per cent a year on its cost and the cost to grow the first cutting of timber, counting taxes and interest and everything that can be fairly charged against the land. Take the land fitted for sheep raising. It may be so utilized that sheep raising on it will yield 25 per cent net profit every year, and every year the land is used for sheep pasture it increases in fertility 10 per cent more.

Take land fit for the raising of apples. It can be made to completely pay for itself and all the expense and labor incident to bringing an apple orchard to profitable fruitage, including taxes and interest, with three or four moderately successful crops; and then will thereafter go on paying for itself every two or three years for a century, if the orchard is properly cared for. In the Northwest, where the splendid apples come from, the land is valued according to what it will produce and bearing orchards cannot be bought except on that basis.

Similar conditions exist in New England with respect to many other uses for land. Hay is a very profitable crop, and can be made to pay for the land it grows on in two to four years. Potatoes will pay the purchase price of Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont farms suitable for their growth in two or three good years. Many of the Aroostook county farms in Maine were paid for with one good crop though that is probably not possible now, as the price of the land has risen and the price of the potatoes fallen somewhat. There are many farms upon which small fruits, garden truck, roots, onions and other specialized crops are grown, that pay for the land every year. I know one small farm that has paid more than three times its cost every year for more than 20 years. A man in Connecticut takes around \$85,000 to \$95,000 off his farm every year in ordinary crops.

Farm Better Than Bank

New England is filling up with these business farmers, who work their land as they would run a factory, or a bank; and they are getting larger dividends than factories or banks can pay. A great many men from the cities are going on to the land, personally or by proxy, and most of them are making money because they make of farming a business, and because they have the necessary capital.

Knowledge is what has given this great new value to the land of New England—knowledge of the land and knowledge of the men who till the land. Knowledge of what is suited to particular land and of what must be done to bring unproductive land into the profitable zone. Knowledge of the markets, knowledge of merchandising methods.

The New England water powers are another mine of wealth for New England. If the value of the potential but unused water power in New England could be stated in figures the sum would be vast. It is said that power enough could be generated from the rivers and streams that are not now utilized to furnish electric power sufficient to operate all the railroads, railways, steam-boats, factories, lighting plants and farm machinery in the New England states. I do not know about this. No one does, I think. Nobody has even attempted accurately to estimate the potential power of all the unused flowing water in New England. The large rivers have been assayed and found to be yielding not more than half their potential power as commercially used during the ordinary workday. This is a grossly exaggerated estimate. The best harnessed river in the United States does not utilize 50 per cent of its normal flow, not to reckon the immense wastes in times of freshet. Another well-harnessed river is utilized to but the extent of 15 per cent of the normal daytime flow, and less than .02 per cent of the freshet flow; not to take into the account the unutilized dam sites, of which there are many. While there are hundreds of thousands of unoccupied sites, and sites for electric power houses, there are thousands of little brooks each of which would furnish power for the needs of a series of farms all down its course.

New England waterpowers, large and small, stand ready to add millions to her wealth every year.

It has been thought that New England had probed the depths of her possible prosperity, so far as natural resources are concerned. On the contrary, she has not yet got to where she can appraise those resources. She has not yet made a scratch upon her land values, nor upon her waterpower possibilities. And in her waterpowers she has the promise of

continuing manufacturing supremacy, for electric power can be produced by water and transmitted 100 miles at a cost about three fifths that of steam power—from three fifths to three quarters, according to conditions.

I would be glad to take up other elements of New England's potential wealth if space permitted.

Transportation is the word of importance in the development of any community in the opinion of Jerome Jones of the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co. New England's transportation facilities by land and by sea are as favorable as any of the other groups of states. As Boston is the commercial center it is well to treat it largely, he says. Its port is second only to New York in record of exports and imports, but there should be an increase in them when our channel is deepened sufficiently to allow the larger ships to enter the port.

New England's industries include textiles, shoes and many other such industries which require skilled labor. Its fertile valleys, its extensive agricultural production and its long chains of hills and mountains, attracts visitors from all parts of the Union.

The middle West, while devoted to agriculture largely, is dependent on favorable sea rates for its exports and while New England ports are in competition with the gulf ports the growing population of the eastern section of the country will help New England to get cheaper foodstuffs, fuel and rates for the distribution of its finished products.

The \$9,000,000 soon to be expended on our waterfront is in keeping with the state's enterprise. The Hoosac tunnel, which cost \$25,000,000, built in the interest of cheap transportation, while it did not pay a dividend on that sum in cash, returned to Massachusetts several times that amount in the encouragement of our industries. Our wage earners require cheaper foodstuffs and fuel.

Almost every state in the Union is reaching out its hand for industries. New England will doubtless enjoy her share. Her foreign and coastwise trade is sure to grow.

ACTIONS OF HARMON AND WICKERSHAM ON TRUSTS COMPARED

WASHINGTON—Senator Pomerene of Ohio in questioning H. B. Martin, a witness, on Friday before the Senate committee on interstate commerce which is investigating the trust problem, asked if he knew of "any justification for the head of a department of the government to take the position that he would not enforce the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law."

"There appears to be little effort in the department of justice to enforce the criminal provisions of the law," said Senator Pomerene. "Do you know of any statute or other authority which justifies an attorney-general in taking the position that he may enforce the statute in the civil courts, but decline to enforce its criminal provisions? I regard the course of the department in its failure to enforce these provisions as most reprehensible."

Senator Oliver was the only member of the committee who replied to the attack on the attorney-general. Also addressing the witness, he wanted to know what the latter thought of the "comparative reprehensibility" of an attorney-general who actively and successfully enforced the law like this, who resurrected it and made it effective, and proceeded at last toward successful civil prosecutions, as compared with one of his predecessors who had not and who had practically declared the law inoperative.

"I refer to former Attorney-General Judson Harmon of Ohio," said Senator Oliver, looking across the table at Senator Pomerene.

Senator Pomerene said that it was not Mr. Harmon, but his predecessor, Richard Olney, who said in substance that the law was inoperative. Mr. Harmon, he said, took up and pushed to a decision in the supreme court the trans-Missouri rate case, and made every effort to revivify the Sherman law.

The discussion followed a general attack upon the decree by the circuit court in New York for the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company.

EVERETT

A large flagpole has been erected on the high school athletic field. The top section of the pole was the one formerly stationed on the high school grounds and was given the athletic association by the school board. The lower section was purchased by the association and the large flag has been presented by the girls of the school.

The senior class has elected an entertainment committee to arrange a program for Thanksgiving evening in Whittier hall. Miss Elizabeth Bray, chairman; Miss Florence Miller, Miss Marguerite Schoppeler, Spencer White, Frank Ayres and Ernest Newton.

BROCKTON

Clan MacDonald, Order of Scottish Clans, has chosen as a committee to arrange for its annual observance of Robert Burns' birthday: Alexander Gillis, William E. Edmed, John Clarke, Walter Watt, Frank Schmid, Robert Singleton and George Ross.

MIDDLEBORO

The union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Central M. E. Church on the evening of Nov. 29.

BAY STATE NEWS

MELROSE

Lorne R. Hulsmann, principal of the high school, has announced the list of honor pupils for the first term of school. They are: Seniors, Miss Evelyn N. Copeland, Raymond H. Greenlaugh, Harold A. Larrrabee, Miss M. Alice Preble and Elmer W. Wanamaker; juniors, Franklin P. Aiton, Earle H. Bean, Miss Ruth W. Hawley, Miss Carla N. Kenneron, Miss Merriam Segal and Frederick A. Stearns; sophomores, Herbert E. Duffill, L. Hugo Flett, Miss Grace N. Sherburne, Miss Elsie M. Woodland; freshmen, Miss Jennifer L. Bond, Miss Hilda L. Aftstein, Waldemar Broberg, Miss Ella M. Corbett, Miss Grace H. Harrow, Miss Bernice M. Maxwell, Miss Caroline F. Morris, Victor C. Lovejoy and Miss Helene M. Sands.

MALDEN

At Friday night's registration 37 new names were added to the voting list of which 10 names were added in ward 3. Two more sessions, Monday night and Wednesday afternoon and evening, will be held.

The Malden Boys' Industrial Club has elected: President, Joseph Hogan; vice-president, Robert Callahan; secretary, Peter Fleming; treasurer, Charles F. Ernst; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Shandley. The club has arranged a basketball schedule with neighboring boys clubs and is preparing for a minstrel show to be held in January.

READING

The annual union Thanksgiving services of the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Christian Union churches will be held Thursday, Nov. 30, in the last named edifice, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. D. Augustine Newton of the Congregational church.

A concert for Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, is being planned by the Baptist church and there will be music by the Lotus male quartet, assisted by Mrs. Walter C. Myers, wife of the pastor, as soloist.

WALTHAM

The establishment of an employment bureau by the Board of Trade for the purpose of placing high school graduates has been recommended to the board by Willis L. Eaton, principal of the high school. Action will be taken on the plan at the next meeting of the trustees.

The Prospect Hill Club has chosen: President, Chauncey W. Andrews; vice-president, T. C. Myron; secretary, Mrs. Rufus Warren.

MEDFORD

The new police salary ordinance by which patrolmen receive \$1100 instead of \$1000 per year, will go into effect Monday.

The Boston Elevated has commenced laying conduits in West and North streets and has surrendered the permit for the use of Winthrop street, having decided upon the former street. These conduits are to carry the cables from the South Boston to the Bedford car stable power houses.

WAKEFIELD

Edwin F. Poland, who has served 22 years as a night watchman on the local police force, was appointed Friday night to the new office of permanent night officer in the town hall, which was created by the town meeting last Monday. F. H. Robinson, A. H. Gould, J. A. Peter, F. L. Black, W. A. Shaw, J. L. Preston, E. P. MacDonnell and Louis Tyzzer have filed applications with the selectmen for the position vacated by Officer Poland.

MELROSE

William R. Lavendar, city treasurer, has received from the state the fall payment of the bank and corporation tax which shows an increase of \$5122 over last year. The payment this year is: Public service corporations \$2857, business corporations \$2857, bank stock \$1796, total \$24,698. Last year's payments were: Public service \$2494, business corporations \$15,452, bank stock \$1629, total \$19,576.

PEMBROKE

The North Pembroke school which has been closed this week on account of the absence of the teacher, Miss Shaw, will resume sessions next Monday.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Baptist church will hold an entertainment in the church vestry next Friday evening. Mrs. O. W. Charles will give a talk on "The Meeting Houses of Long Ago" and there will be a musical program.

ROCKLAND

President Alfred W. Donovan of the Commercial Club has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the state Board of Trade.

The Mt. Pleasant Aid Society held a sale in Phoenix hall Friday afternoon.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will hold the first of a series of entertainments Monday evening.

BROOKLINE

A kindergarten department has been organized in the Sunday school of the Leyden church through the efforts of Mrs. Felix J. Woodward.

Holtzer & Cabot Electric Company have been granted a building permit to remodel their buildings, recently badly damaged by fire.

ABINGTON

McPherson post 73, G. A. R., gave a reception to the members of McPherson post, W. R. C. and Gen. George G. Meade camp, S. of V., in Grand Army hall, Friday evening. A. F. Hunter, commander, gave an illustrated address on "Service on the Gunboat Nahant."

MIDDLEBORO

The union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Central M. E. Church on the evening of Nov. 29.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1911

We Announce—Beginning Monday, Nov. 20th

A Sale of High Grade Desirable Fall and Winter Apparel In a Great Mid-Season REDUCTION SALE of

Women's Coats

Women's Suits

Women's Costumes

Women's Waists

Women's Skirts

Women's Negligees

Women's Furs

Misses' and Girls' Wear Infant's and Children's Wear

This sale includes MANY EXCEPTIONAL UNDERPRICE PURCHASES FROM MANUFACTURERS who supply us with a larger part of our better grades of apparel for women and children, together with the balance of this season's imported models, single pieces and all discontinued lines from our regular Fall and Winter stocks. Every garment is a this season's style and carries our guarantee of satisfaction as fully as though sold at the regular price.

Do Not Miss This Sale

Savings of 25% to 50%

Jordan Marsh Company

MANCHUS TRY TO STEM REBELLION WITH EDICTS

As City After City Is Lost, Throne Shows Its Inability to Cope With the Situation by Force

CONCILIATE TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It already has become evident that the throne is no longer able to cope with the insurrection by force. Every day news comes of an extension of the revolutionary movement. City after city, town after town, is reported as having passed into the hands of the revolutionaries, in the large majority of instances without fighting.

From all sides comes reports of fragmentation between the rebels and the imperial troops, and even the navy, upon which a certain amount of reliance appears to have been placed, has been honeycombed with disaffection, three of Admiral Sal's gunboats, with a torpedo boat destroyer and a transport, being reported as having hoisted the revolutionary flag.

All that the throne appears to be able to do to meet this desperate situation

is to issue a constant stream of edicts, none of which appears to be characterized by any definite policy, the general idea being to make as much concession as the latest development in the situation demands, and to take the best steps possible for preserving the existence of the dynasty.

One representative edict was that appointing General Chang Shao-tseng, commanding the mutinous troops at Lanchow, as imperial commissioner to proceed to the Yangtse provinces in order to conciliate the rebels. Seeing that the demands of the troops at Lanchow were probably largely, if not mainly, instrumental in bringing the throne to its knees, the desperate straits to which the Manchu dynasty is reduced will be readily appreciated.

The appointment of General Chang for this special mission was doubtless intended to separate him from the Lanchow troops, a fact which becomes all the more evident when it is considered that the government had ordered the third division to proceed to Lanchow, evidently hoping that the presence of a large body of loyal troops will have a salutary effect on the Lanchow men. Meanwhile, General Chang is understood to have declined the post to which he was appointed, saying that he prefers to remain with his troops.

speakers in succeeding services will be: Nov. 26, Prof. Charles E. Fay of Tufts College; Dec. 3, Alexander I. Peckham, secretary of the Boston Newsboys Union; Dec. 10, Ray S. Hubbard; Dec. 17, Samuel A. Elliott, president of the American Unitarian Association; Dec. 24, the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association; Dec. 31, the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, secretary of the social service department of the American Unitarian Association; Jan. 7, Charles F. Dole; Jan. 14, address by representative of the child labor bureau, to be announced.

NEWTON

Jacob M. Clinton of New York city and the Rev. James L. Barton are to be the speakers at the first of a series of Sunday afternoon meetings to be held at the Young Men's Christian Association building tomorrow.

EAST LEXINGTON

Miss Florence Page will speak on "Thanksgiving" Sunday evening at the meeting of the Young People's Guild in the Unitarian Follen church.

STONEHAM

The members of the faculty of the Bridgewater high school will give a reception to the parents of the pupils at the assembly hall of the high school building on the evening of Nov. 24.

Double Legal Stamps Forenoons—The Store of New Merchandise

GILCHRIST CO.

WASHINGTON STREET, WINTER STREET, HAMILTON PLACE

SUPERB FURS

FUR WRAPS AND COATS
at Saving Prices

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUE

Isabella Fox Sets plain or fancy trimmed, with Russian shawl collar and large size pillow muff to match. This set would be good value at 20.00. Special 12.50

Russian Pony Coats, 52 inches long, finely marked skins of best quality, fancy brocade or silk lined. Value 75.00. 62.50

Marmot Coats, full length, mink dyed skins, Skinner's satin lined, with long shawl collar and cuffs. Value 75.00. 65.00

Near Seal Coats, very fine quality, 52 in. long, fancy brocade lined. Value 100.00, at. 75.00

Opossum Shawls, in black, brown, blue or natural. Prices 5.00 to 15.00.

Muffs to match, in a variety of styles. Prices 5.00 to 10.00.

Sable Raccoon Scarfs, in plain and fancy shawl effects. Prices from 13.50 to 20.00.

Muffs to match, pillow shape. Prices from 10.00 to 25.00.

Choicest arrays of beautiful warm furs in all the newest authentic styles for this winter. Gilchrist energy makes this "price cutting" possible even at the beginning of the season when the collection is complete

Natural Raccoon Sets, fancy animal scarf and large pillow muff. Value 30.00, at. 20.00.

Pointed Wolf Sets, shawl collar and pillow muff. Value 45.00. 25.00.

Black Fox Scarfs, in plain shawl or animal effect. Value 16.50. 12.50.

Black Fox Muffs, to match, pillow shapes. Value 15.00. 10.00.

JAPAN ANNOUNCES ITS READINESS TO ACT FOR POWERS IN CHINA

(Continued from page one)

forces in the vicinity of Hankow yesterday. The rebel army was repulsed with considerable loss.

Rumors continue as to a battle at Hankow but the probabilities are that such fighting is no more than preliminary skirmishing. The rebels outnumber the imperialists but the city's defenders are better disciplined and are strongly entrenched.

Confirmation is lacking of the report that Admiral Sali had been captured by the rebels, but since his fleet has fallen into rebel hands the story of his capture seems likely. The gunboats manned by rebel crews are maintaining their embargo on Chinese shipping on the Yangtze.

LONDON.—The possibility of an American, Gen. Homer Lea, becoming a ruler during a temporary military regime in China, is outlined in the Daily Graphic by Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the explorer.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been summoned to Shanghai, and will assume charge of affairs at the instance of the revolutionary committee. It is said Dr. Sun eventually will become president of a constitutional republican government with an upper and lower legislative chamber. This government is planned to succeed the military and semi-military regimes.

MAINE GOVERNOR URGES NEW VOTE

PORLAND, Me.—Governor Plaisted says that he is in favor of the sale of liquor in Maine cities and that the state cannot expand until the question is settled.

Public sentiment in the cities demands resubmission of the license question, says the chief executive. He says the full expression of the people on this score should be made known. For that reason he will ask the Legislature to open the way according to the constitution, which provides for a referendum on a two-thirds vote of both branches of the state government.

WALTHAM SERVICE RESUMED

The through street car service between Waltham and Boston, across the North Beacon street bridge, was resumed this morning. The bridge had been closed to cars for several weeks for the strengthening of supports.

EASTON

Mrs. Edwin White will entertain the Woman's Alliance at her home, Nov. 22. The Eastondale Men's Club has about 25 members and expects a substantial increase in membership at the next meeting, when the constitution and bylaws will come up for adoption.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Terrier Show

HORTICULTURAL HALL

Nov. 21, 22, 23

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE BRIDGE ON 9TH STREET, BRIDGE, Meridian Street, Bridge, between East Boston and Chelsea, will be closed to public travel until further notice. LOUIS K. CURRICK, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Nov. 18, 1911.

PARTY OF BOSTON BANKERS OFF ON NEW ORLEANS TRIP

(Continued from page one)

30 and returning on Dec. 2, when the steamers will leave for New Orleans.

Special trains will again be in readiness at New Orleans to take the delegates upon their arrival on Dec. 7 to their homes. The party will reach Boston on Dec. 9.

The Boston & Albany cars which will make the entire run will be in charge of C. E. Colony, city passenger agent. It will consist of one 12-section drawing room stateroom car, one seven-state room and drawing room car, two 10-compartment sleeping cars, an eight-observation car on the rear, one dining, one buffet and one baggage car.

Among those in the party are F. A. Drury, C. P. Binn, Jr., C. L. Billman, C. H. Dwinell, J. W. Stevens, C. W. Hazelton, G. W. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, E. E. Foye and Mrs. Foye, W. D. Sewall, Arthur Sewall, G. W. Webb and Mrs. Webb, E. R. Rooney, J. H. Symonds and Mrs. Symonds, H. B. White and Mrs. White, F. C. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, W. H. Dwyer, H. J. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, E. L. Smith and Mrs. Smith, W. Prentiss Parker, E. E. Armstrong, C. E. Haywood, F. A. Cutting, F. G. Newhall, J. H. Rand and Mrs. Rand, E. H. Lowell, A. L. Bacon, L. F. Hill, J. C. Burke, Edward Pynchon, O. Merrill, E. M. Brown, John Branch, B. C. Corliss, M. Sprague, C. Colburn, W. B. Morse, W. P. Fry, J. L. Foster, J. G. Pishon, James Clair, I. F. Harris, F. B. Boutwell, A. B. Chapin, E. Maynard, J. H. P. Gifford, E. R. Prabow, H. F. Smith and F. A. Brooks.

E. Elmer Foye, president of the Massachusetts association, and John W. Hyde, secretary, both of Boston, will have charge of the "Green" section of the bankers' special trains.

The Boston delegates will travel about 8500 miles before they return in three weeks. Each member of the party has been provided with a 44-page itinerary bound in brown with gold lettering and a seal in the upper left-hand corner.

PLAN FOR RUSSIAN PROTEST

NEW YORK.—At a special meeting of the executive committee of the National Citizens Organization, held in the Railroad Club, in the Hudson Terminal building Friday afternoon, with William G. McAdoo presiding, final arrangements were made for holding a large mass meeting at Carnegie hall on Dec. 6 to protest against Russia's refusal to honor all American passports.

THE BOSTON SERVICE RESUMED

The through street car service between Waltham and Boston, across the North Beacon street bridge, was resumed this morning. The bridge had been closed to cars for several weeks for the strengthening of supports.

THE EASTONDALE MEN'S CLUB

The return to a continuous service between Mattapan square and downtown points is asked for in a petition filed with the railroad commissioners today by Joseph B. Egan, secretary of the Mattapan Civic Improvement Association. It is stated that it is impossible to go from Mattapan square down town often without changing cars.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL

BOSTON TERRIER SHOW

NOTICES

STONEHAM TO BUILD NEW SCHOOL

STONEHAM, Mass.—Papers have been passed by which the selectmen acquire three tracts of land in Franklin street for a site for a new school building near the Melrose line. The town pays \$1400 for the site. The grantors are A. W. Arnold, Morris Cody and John Crowe. Money for the building will be appropriated at the spring town meeting.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MEN LOSE

WASHINGTON.—The New York cotton merchants who challenged the reasonableness of lightering charges by the Ocean Steamship Company on shipments of cotton weighing less than 24,000 pounds, in New York harbor, lost their case today before the interstate commerce commission. The commission held that the charges were reasonable.

MEAT PACKERS LOSE IN EFFORT TO SECURE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

(Continued from page one)

writ should not have been issued if consideration had been given to all the matters pertaining to the situation.

"Assure your honor," he said, "that the only effect of making permanent this writ of habeas corpus will be to add a year and half or two to the delay in getting to the trial of these defendants."

U. S. TO HAVE HEAVIER ARMED BATTLESHIP THAN GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON.—Acceptance of the plan to place three 14-inch guns in each of two turrets on the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada, bids for the construction of which are to be received by the navy department next month, is causing considerable interest in naval circles. No ship now afloat has more than two big guns in a turret and while Italy and Russia are building several vessels designed for them they will use 12-inch rifles.

It is explained that the primary purpose of concentrating guns in fewer turrets is to reduce tonnage. On the Oklahoma and Nevada the weight of one great turret will be eliminated, as with the new arrangement only four turrets will be required for the main battery of 10 14-inch rifles.

The New York and Texas, now under construction and which, when commissioned, will be the only craft in the world with 14-inch main batteries, are designed along the old lines with their big guns placed two in each of five turrets.

With the completion of the New York and Texas the United States will wrest from Great Britain the distinction of having the world's heaviest armed warship. At present England's 13.5-inch gun ships hold this place, the American dreadnaughts in commission carrying only 12-inch rifles.

THE BOSTON SERVICE RESUMED

THE EASTONDALE MEN'S CLUB

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL

NEW FEED MILL FOR KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY.—A \$30,000 mixed feed mill is to be erected in Kansas City. That announcement was made recently by G. J. Wolaver, president of the Mammoth Mills Company. The company already operates a mixed feed mill in Muskogee, Ok.

The Kansas City mill is expected to turn out five to ten carloads of feed a day. One of the ingredients of the mixed feed made by the Mammoth mills is molasses, which the company will bring up the river from New Orleans on the boat line.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MEN LOSE

WASHINGTON.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe, meteorologist of the United States weather bureau at Baltimore, who has been awarded the Symons gold medal by the Royal Meteorological Society of London in recognition of his work expressed his pleasure Friday when informed of the honor conferred upon him. He will go to London to accept the medal in January. Prof. Abbe is known throughout the world as one of the foremost meteorologists. He entered the government service in 1871 and has served it continuously since. His works on meteorological matters are considered authorities.

MAJOR BARROWS TO READ PAPER

WASHINGTON.—Major John S. Barrows will read a paper on "The First Revolutionary Army" at the regular meeting of the Bostonian Society next Tuesday afternoon, in the council chamber, Old State House.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

SYMPHONY IN THE NORTHLAND

The New York orchestra which visited Boston a week ago, playing under its new conductor in Symphony hall, has since found itself a beneficiary of a wealthy journalist's will. The orchestra, according to the rough and ready estimate of the street, adds \$25,000 to its yearly income by the bequest. Certain program qualifications which will be easy enough to abide by for a century at any rate, and longer too if orchestral technique does not outgrow Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner, hedge the gift about. The question of method of endowment is, according to the universal theories of property, a purely private one; and yet it comes up for public discussion inevitably when an institution serving a considerable part of the community is made a philanthropist's legatee. Advance discussion of the question in recent years has been indulged in by leaders of institutions, habitually the recipients of endowment. It is not inconceivable that the Boston Symphony orchestra, a servant of unexampled fidelity to its company, will some day become some one's testamentary beneficiary in just such a way as has the New York Philharmonic society.

umphal first tour to New York and other cities to the south, returning from doing its part in a scheme of art interchange that must calm men's thoughts in the crises now arising in business leadership, appeared before its home listeners in Symphony hall Friday afternoon. Music out of the cold countries of Europe made up the program. The playing of the music was all that the matinee audience asks of Mr. Fiedler and his men the week after a tour. The two best compositions of the three played, the Russian "Scheherazade" suite and the Finnish "Karelia" overture, were given reading of power and beauty to match their brilliant and poetic scoring. A work like the Grieg Variations is allowable the first week of a new orchestral month. North country music was in order, something not demanding too much interpretive attention. If the United States were in the north of Europe, some piece by a composer of our own nationality might well have been chosen instead of the Norwegian romance. Mr. Fiedler would certainly not have had to dig deep in the American orchestra mine to find better metal than this Grieg Opus 51.

Mr. Schumann-Heink having the art of contralto singing in all the perfection that listeners of the present epoch know anything about gave the program solo distinction of the highest order.

This artist appearing in the various capitals of the country with her incomparably noble interpretations, shall not be, by making the whole musically thoughtful part of the nation discuss her power to rebuild the walls of Troy and to construct the castle of dreams, be another bond of unity to us?

Rimsky-Korsakoff, symphonic suite, "Scheherazade," op. 35; Bruch, "Andromache's Lament," from "Achilles," op. 50; Grieg, old Norwegian romance, with variations, op. 51 (first time in Boston); Wagner, "Traume" (orchestrated by Felix Mottl); Schubert, "Die junge Nonne" (orchestrated by Franz Liszt); Liszt, "Die drei Zigeuner"; Sibelius, "Karelia" overture for full orchestra, op. 10 (first time in Boston). Soloist, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink.

Read the descriptions and you will understand that we are offering only the stylish and desirable Suits at this price.

Suits that have not moved as rapidly this season as we prepared for. On the other hand our business is more than double any previous year, as we have sold 3 or 4 times as many coats as we expected. Consequently an exceedingly prosperous season enables us to afford this unheard-of mark-down on Suits.

Over 300 Suits in the finest of Woollens, such as Lymanville Cheviots, Heavy Mannish Serge, Worsted, Diagonal Cheviots.

Mostly all are strictly man-tailored, perfect fitting garments. A few trimmed styles—both single and double breasted models. Some with deep wide revers, others strictly manly styles. All are smart up-to-date models showing the newest ideas. Coats lined with peau de cygne and Skinner satin. Mostly all fashionable colors, also navy and black.

WE GIVE 2¢ STAMPS.

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in Boston

\$10 SALE

Of Women's and Misses'

(Sizes 34 to 44)

20.00, 22.50, 25.00 and 27.50

Tailored Suits

Our Semi-Annual Comparison Sale begins Monday in all departments

On this occasion we invite comparison of our values with those of other stores.

These Suits are an example of our incomparable values.

However extraordinary it may seem we have taken

300 of Our Best and Newest	20.00	and	22.50	25.00	and	27.50	and	marked \$10 them
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Read the descriptions and you will understand that we are offering

only the stylish and desirable Suits at this price.

Suits that have not moved as rapidly this season as we prepared for. On the other hand our business is more than double any previous year, as we have sold 3 or 4 times as many coats as we expected. Consequently an exceedingly prosperous season enables us to afford this

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Henry Siegel Co., Boston, Mass.

CANNED TREES USED TO RECLAIM DESERT LAND IN CALIFORNIA

MOVE TO DEVELOP IOWA MANUFACTURE RATHER THAN FARMS

SEVERAL NAMES MENTIONED FOR AMHERST HEAD

OPPOSE MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN PLAN AT HEARING

WITH THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Events of Week Among the Various Organizations of Greater Boston

The November number of the General Federation Bulletin publishes the intention of the art committee of the Massachusetts State Federation to awaken a deeper interest in art and establish a closer relation between the federated clubs and art museums, art schools and societies. The committee asks for recommendations from the clubs as to their greatest needs in art lines and in what way help may be given. The yearly conference of the committee will be held in the Boston art museum on Dec. 7.

The Dorchester Woman's Club was entertained by a reading of "The Blue Bird" by Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth at its regular meeting in the clubhouse Nov. 14.

In the business meeting, with the president, Mrs. Ella C. R. Whiton in the chair, the endowment fund for the general federation was the chief topic of discussion. The importance of sending the chairman of the different committees to the conferences and the important position held by the Dorchester organization among the other clubs were pointed out. It was unanimously voted to pay \$125, one half of the sum asked, this year.

Mrs. Belle R. Clark, chairman of the household economics committee, reported vanities in the parliamentary law class and the handicraft class, and Mrs. Ida S. McDonald, chairman of the conservation committee, read a report of the work of saving trees from fires, gipsy moths, etc.

The next meeting will be held Nov. 28 under the department of education, with Mrs. Anna E. Coleman in the chair. Marshall Darroch will speak on "Macbeth."

The Boston section, Council of Jewish Women will hold their opening general and class meeting at Temple Israel on Nov. 20 at 2 p. m. Frank Chouteau Brown, organizer of the Dramatic League will speak on "The Responsibility of the Audience in the Theater."

A fair for the benefit of the Boston Children's Friend Society will be held in the Hotel Vendome on Nov. 22. Mrs. Henry C. Delano is chairman of the committee in charge. One fancy table is in charge of Mrs. J. Converse Gray, assisted by Mrs. Henry H. Proctor, Mrs. Charles I. Thayer, Mrs. George H. Flint, Mrs. William L. McKee, Miss Louisa Hyde, Mrs. Russell S. Fenn, Mrs. Paul Burdett and Mrs. Irving Marshall, and the other is in charge of Mrs. George P. Bingham and Mrs. Warren B. Hopkins, assisted by Mrs. W. B. Adams and Mrs. S. A. Y. Osier of California.

Preserves will be sold by Mrs. William E. Murdock and Mrs. William Q. Wales, and the candy table will be in charge of Mrs. Carrington Howard, assisted by Miss Eunice Taylor and Miss Mary B. Reed. From 12 to 2 o'clock a table d'hôte luncheon will be served under the direction of Miss Mabel Chick and Mrs. George F. Willlett.

Miss Marion Loring and Miss Edith Moir will run a novel grab bag for the children while Miss Marion Smith will distribute popcorn. The special entertainment for the children under the direction of Miss Charlotte Wales, includes the Pixies. The fair will be open from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

The Civil Service Reform Department, Mrs. John Tabor, chairman, has organized a study class of which the meetings will be held on the first Saturday of each month at 10:30 a. m. in the arl room of the library. This class promises to be of advantage to all women interested in good government, local or municipal. Outlines of the study may be obtained from the chairman of the state committee.

Members of the organization will be entertained by the Middlesex Woman's Club, Lowell, on Nov. 22. Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, of Philadelphia, chairman of the General Federation of Civil Service will speak on the reform work.

Elsie Janis and Mrs. Janis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shrigley and Alice Parker Lesser were guests of honor at the "Law Day" luncheon given by the Professional Women's club at the Hotel Vendome Thursday afternoon. The women lawyers of the club were seated at the round table, as follows: Miss Clara Power of the probate court, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Mary Mahan, Miss Aline Marcy, Mrs. Anna C. Fall, Miss Evelyn Murphy and Mrs. Carolyn Odell. The assistant chairman was Miss Mary E. A. McAleer, president of the Portia Club. The subject of "Law" was discussed.

The Daughters of Vermont held their regular meeting at Hotel Vendome Thursday afternoon. Emma Kimball Merritt, president of the club presided. Reports on the Massachusetts and Vermont state federations meetings were read, the club year books were distributed, and a short program by members followed the business meeting.

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth again delighted a Boston audience "yesterday" afternoon when she appeared in Huntington Chambers hall under the auspices of the Collège Equal Suffrage Association and read "Ardiane et Barbe Bleue" by Maurice Maeterlinck. Mrs. Wentworth's expressive phrasing and richly modulated voice brought out the full beauty of the lines and her intelligent rendering allowed a full appreciation of the symbolism which has so attracted all lovers of her work.

The play is a modern version of the old Bluebeard tale, in which the sixth wife comes to set free the imprisoned wives, and embodies the ideas of the modern woman's movement towards emancipation. Mrs. Wentworth, well known through her series of dramatic readings

of the past few years, has just returned from California full of enthusiasm over the success of the equal suffrage campaign. Following the Maeterlinck play, she will read one of the most stirring scenes from Elizabeth Robins' play, "Votes for Women."

The Boston Ruskin Club met in the lecture hall of the Boston public library on Monday afternoon, to hear the Rev. Albert Lazebny on "Ruskin and the Democracy of Art."

The Pilgrim Women's Literary Club of Dorchester will observe "gentlemen's night" Monday evening, Nov. 20. The program, in charge of Miss Miller, will include music and a lecture by Mrs. Susan A. Fitzgerald of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association.

Maine evening will be observed by the Boston Daughters of Maine in Huntington Chambers Nov. 23. Presidents of other Maine clubs are to be guests, and a program of readings and music from Maine authors will be presented.

The Woman's Book Review Club of Roxbury listened this afternoon to two papers.

The Hyde Park Current Events Club's Wednesday program included a talk on the news of the week by Mrs. H. I. Jackson and an exhibition of cooking methods by Miss Nellie Ewart of Arlington. On Nov. 22, H. Snowdon Ward, Jr., of England will lecture on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books" and Mrs. Richard Harrison will give current events. The meeting for Nov. 29 will be omitted.

The Thought and Work Club of Salem will present the three-act burlesque drama, "Shakespeare Water Cure," at Ames Memorial hall, Nov. 22 at 8 p. m.

The Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester met at the home of Mrs. Bessie Able, 15 Sayward street, on Monday afternoon. After the business meeting, with the president, Mrs. Fannie S. Payson, in the chair, a new member, Mrs. George A. Lapham, was welcomed into the club. A second lecture on "Art" by Miss Blackmore was enjoyed by the members and her vivid descriptions of old paintings and the pictures which she showed were a notable addition to the winter's program.

Mrs. George A. Hibbard, wife of the former mayor of Boston, read "Judith and Holofernes" at the weekly meeting of Thursday Morning Club of Dorchester on Nov. 16. The day was the last to be devoted to the works of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Following the reading a musical program was rendered by Miss Ruth Stickney, violinist. Mrs. Gertrude E. Cottle, pianist, and Mrs. Agnes d'Arcy, vocal.

Miss A. Maude Royden, a member of the Oxford University extension delegation, will speak on "Women's Wages and the Vote" on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Perkins hall, 264 Boylston street, under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. The public is invited without ticket. Miss Royden has made a special study of the economic side of the woman suffrage movement and as a member of the executive committee of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies of England, she represents the non-militant suffragists who believe in purely constitutional and law-abiding methods of attaining the franchise.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffrage movement in England, is also coming to Boston and will speak at a luncheon to be given by the association in her honor at the Hotel Vendome on Dec. 6.

Miss Margaret Elder's paper of "Woman and the Democracy," read at the last meeting of the study course, was an interesting and original attempt to find a just basis for exclusion from the franchise in accordance with the modern methods of democratic government. At the next meetings, on Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock and Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, attorney, will speak on several of the main objections to woman suffrage.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw will speak this evening at 8 p. m. in the Brookline town hall under the auspices of the Brookline Equal Suffrage League on "Why Women Want to Vote." The first announcements of the meeting were given out on election day when the members of the league handed to about 3500 men voters at the town hall a leaflet calling attention to the fact that "the votes of men are choosing the government under which women as well as men are to live."

The Woburn Woman's Club emergency fund committee has in preparation an amusing entertainment, "Mrs. Hemingway's Kindergarten," to be given in Lyceum hall, Dec. 1. Some of the best known men in the city will be the pupils, dressed in costumes worn by children of three and four, and much fun is anticipated.

The Melrose Woman's Club met in the high school hall Thursday afternoon to hear Minna Elliott Tenney lecture on "Historical Nooks of Holland," illustrated by the stereopticon. Miss Marjorie Goodwin was the soloist. The lecture was in charge of the department of history and economics, Miss Mary C. Spaulding chairman.

The Stoneham Woman's Club held its only open meeting of the season in the armory on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd spoke on Tripoli, illustrating her lecture with lantern slides taken from her own photographs.

The Brightelmstone club will meet in the clubhouse on Nov. 22, with the president, Mrs. George F. Salisbury, in the chair. Following the business meeting, a one-act play will be given under the direction of the home committee. The Christmas bazaar will take place in the clubhouse on Dec. 5 and 6, and will continue afternoon and evening. The stage attractions will be a leading feature, and a fascinating little play is being ar-

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UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN ON EVE OF
DEVELOPMENT UNEQUALED IN STATE'S HISTORY

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COMERS WELCOME

OKING its nose into the northern inland waters, where Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan form a half moon around that part of the state, the upper peninsula of Michigan is on the eve of a development unprecedented in the history of the commonwealth. The upper peninsula comprises a territory of more than 10,000,000 acres. There is enough land to make 13 Rhode Islands. The three lakes furnish a coast line 1000 miles in length. And yet the population of that great stretch of country numbers no more than 350,000.

Responding to a call for unflogging development of northern Michigan, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan is now preparing to bring those thousands of acres under cultivation. Up to very long ago there was good reason why agriculture was not more of a fact in the upper peninsula. Timber grew thick in that section, but the ax of the lumberman having done its work, the farmer is now ready to take a hand. C. M. Hennis of the United States department of agriculture says that soil, rainfall, climate, good water and other essentials for successful farming are to be found in that part of the country.

Strong Organization

Thornton A. Green of Ontonagon is president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Patrick Flanagan



Sagola is first vice-president, and A. T. Roberts of Marquette is the second vice-president. W. B. Davidson of Sault Ste. Marie is secretary and the treasurer is H. W. Keede of Escanaba. The manager of the bureau, Theodore E. Quinby, is located at Menominee.

If thoroughness in organization will tend to further the work of the development company, then the Michigan enterprise should soon give a good account of itself. There is a board of directors of 75, 5 from each county. Who these directors are, what is the element of northern Michigan that has entered upon this development enterprise, and what is promised settlers in that section, is told through statements of some of those concerned.

"You are not dealing with a speculator that has bought a tract of land for little or nothing, for the purpose of unloading it at a profit," is one such statement backed by the members of the bureau. "You are in contact with men who are all of them, in business for themselves in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The membership of the bureau, now numbering several thousands, is made up of men in all walks of life—farmers, lawyers, merchants, dry goods merchants, bakers, clerks, nearly every profession and occupation being represented. This is not strange to any one that lives up here. You have no idea of the patriotism of the people up here in the upper peninsula. Even the women are interested in the work of the bureau and many of them are members. No stone is to be left unturned to make it pleasant for the newcomer. There are committees in every county whose pleasure it will be to meet you and introduce you to those in the vicinity where you will locate. They will see to it that you will be made to feel at home.

"There will be persons whose duty it is to inform you as to farm facts, should you need them, pertaining to the peculiar conditions of soil management required in your section. The home department committee will be at your command in your county; you will not be left to find your way alone and to shift for yourself as best you can."

The upper peninsula Michiganans are eager to force home that their plan has nothing to do with ordinary land development where a few reap the profit. It is a community enterprise, they claim, because all the people within the territory concerned have joined in the movement, either directly or indirectly. The people are after settlers to swell the population so that at least 2,000,000 will find sustenance there.

WINTROP

The Schubert Trio of Woburn will sing several selections at the Union Congregational church Sunday night.

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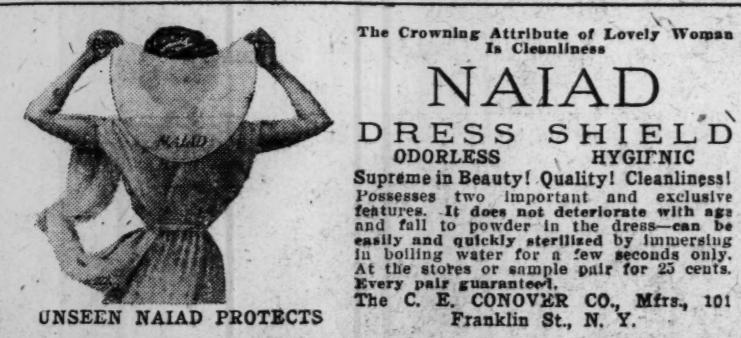


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FASHIONS AND

PURPLE GOWN

An admirable new winter model is of plum purple, with a straight narrow skirt, trimmed below the knee with a deep fold of the material, piped with black satin; there are two swing panels at the back, which give a broad effect across the waist at the back; this, by the way, is one of the dominant features of this winter's styles, and will be seen on every kind of gown, says the New York Times.

The coat is quite large and does not follow the slim, straight lines that all the tailors made conspicuous last summer; it has a black satin cord across the back a little above the waist, which holds the material in, and a plenum, or lower part, which fits the hips snugly and reaches half way to the knees.

There are two buttons to fasten it above the waist line in front, and a voluminous collar, square across the back and running to points at the waist. This is made of French gray broadcloth, finished off with a band of the material, and with Egyptian design in tubular black braid in the middle of the back.

TRIMMED PANELS

Trimmed side panels are an advance from the much used front and back panels, especially when buttons furnish the trimming, says the New Haven Journal Courier. These are put from the high waist line down over the hips and the two edges of the panels.

RENOVATING AN OLD ORCHARD

Trees that appear past service often valuable

Often people come into possession of an orchard which has been neglected and which looks as if the trees were of no use except for firewood. The temptation in such cases is to cut the trees down and to devote the land to something else that will possibly bring in a larger return.

From numerous experiences with just such orchards as these, the writer wished to assure his readers that cutting down a tree when there is even the slightest chance of making something out of it is the height of folly. So many years must elapse before a newly set tree will produce fruit, and so much more can be secured from even dilapidated trees than from the same area devoted to any other crop, that every effort should be made to save the trees.

This is especially the case with pear trees. One tree with which the writer was acquainted had been severely injured and only a strip of bark the width of a man's hand was left around a decaying trunk. The owner wished to cut it down but as the tree had already set a considerable number of fruits the writer pleaded for it, with the result that it not only matured fruit that season, but continued for two or three years following to produce large, luscious, yellow pears.

Most frequently the apple tree is the worst-looking object in a neglected orchard. It seems to have a faculty for filling its top with interlaced old branches and covering its trunk and main limbs with sappy growths known as water-sprouts. The useless branches should be cut out first, but care should be taken not to wrench off the gnarly irregular twigs which are borne mainly on the upper branches. These ugly twigs are the ones that bear fruit.

Where large branches must be removed it is desirable to make the first cut say a foot from the junction of the branch with the limb that bears it. It will not be long before the saw will stick in the cut, because of the pressure of the outer part of the limb against the blade. It may then be removed and a cut made from the upper side down toward the other cut and an inch or so nearer the base of the branch being removed. The result will be that the limb will drop off without splitting or tearing the main branch, as would be the case if the cut were made close to this main branch in the first place. All that will be necessary will be to cut off the stub close to the main branch as there will be little leverage on this stub. No difficulty will be experienced in making the cut and no tearing of the main limb will follow.

After the useless branches have been removed the suckers and water-sprouts may also be cut. Occasionally where a tree is very old a watersprout may have developed enough to be bearing fruit. In such cases, if the top of the tree is not otherwise good, the old branches may be more or less cut away to allow this big watersprout to develop into a new head for the tree. Interfering branches should, of course, be removed first, then branches that might interfere within the next two or three years. To perform this change it is well not to cut the older limbs too severely the first year, because a development of more watersprouts may result.

The next important thing to do is to paint every wound with white lead and oil or gas-tar. If the white paint is likely to be offensive because of its glaring color a little lampblack or Venetian red may be mixed with it to tone down the color; in fact, any color desired may be used, but none but pure linseed oil and white lead should enter into the ori-

FASHIONABLE GOWN OF SILK

Skirt in three pieces, with tuck at lower edge

SILK used for indoor gowns is exceedingly fashionable this season. This gown is trimmed with lace. The blouse is new, with one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the armholes and with a pointed yoke, and novel trimming portions.

The skirt is cut in three pieces with a tuck at the lower edge, and beneath this tuck it is joined to a straight band which opens to reveal narrow wedge-shaped panels.

Silk includes a great many different sorts, and they are all in vogue, but, fashionable as it is, it is not the only fabric adapted to such use, and this same model can be utilized for cashmere, for voile or for any preferred material.

For the trimming, fancy silk, lace or velvet can be used.

The blouse is tucked below the yoke and the trimming illustrated is applied between lines of perforations. When banding is used it is arranged over these lines. A more practical gown could be made by using hemstitch cloth as a foundation and striped or brocaded silk for the trimming.

For the medium size blouse will require $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material, 27, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the yoke and trimming, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard for the under-sleeves; for the skirt will be needed 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 or 44, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards for the panels; the width at the lower edge is 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

A pattern of the blouse (7167, sizes 34 to 40 bust, or of the skirt (7182, sizes 22 to 30 waist) can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

HAT HINT

If your hat is a shade too large in the head size, but not large enough to require a band, draw up the ribbon that gathers the lining says the New Haven Journal Courier. This will raise the hat a little without making it hard against the head as a band often feels.

PARIS WEARS BIG FUR BUTTONS

Triumph of fichu another fashion feature

NATURALLY, when the trees in the Bois have been stripped of their bark, it is time to button our furs over our little frocks, writes a Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. "Button" is used advisedly, by the way, for that is the note on many of the season's petticoats. Huge fur buttons are pushed or pulled through buttonholes or slits in scarf ends. Buttons are also used for ornaments; the predominance of this mode of trimming has made itself evident in the fur field.

The long coat is still very important.

It is in seal musquash generally, and is liked by the Parisienne because of its practical value.

When the furriers gave their initial showing in August they did not emphasize the combination sets that have taken Paris by storm within the last few weeks.

There are exquisite alliances of metallic tissue and lace with all kinds of fur.

As a result, fur is made to show in two pieces—a hat and scarf or a hat and muff—instead of one, as was formerly.

Brocades, supple velvets and the ubiquitous black satin are used with beaver, ermine, seal, coney and skunk.

Fur appears on hats also. Indeed, the milliner is making successful use of odds and ends of fur, and the fortunate wearers are profiting by it.

The fichu may be said to have triumphed above all others. It is one of the persistently recurrent notes on all kinds of dress. Young girls or their grandmothers are rejoicing in the soft grace that the crossed line of net, lace, silk or gauze gives to any bodice.

Little silk coat effects are being emphasized by Jeanne Lanvin in her new

offering. The plenum of a satin jacket over chiffon will be scalloped and piped, and the color note on the costume introduced in a huge woolen flower at the belt and tiny woolen roses in many colors on the chiffon skirt.

Hats are sloping away abruptly from the face toward the back. A puffed crown or a plain, fitted hood effect may be the finishing line, but this "nini" shape is one of the types that has caught the fancy of designers and wearers.

Some lovely evening wraps are shown in chiffon velvet. The wide band of embroidery on heavy lace is now at the knees and not at the lower edge.

A Laborde model showed a hood of black tulles finished with a band of colored embroidery.

Large collars are cut in odd shapes.

Some are of lace, some of fur, and others of the most gorgeously beaded tissues.

Changeable silks and velvets are still strong.

Gold and silver lace are used on wraps, hats, muffs, scarfs and gowns.

There is a craze for the silk ribbon and coarse thread roses that grow every day more important in the decorative field.

Woolen embroidery and crocheted roses of wool are exceptionally strong on all types of gowns. This form of ornamentation is used on evening wraps, blouses and hats also.

A charming white corduroy walking suit trimmed with brown fur and tortoise-shell buttons was slashed up at one side over brown brocaded velvet and had deep revers lined with the same. A soft "hood" of velvet, brocade and fur completed the costume. The shoes were of brown with white corduroy tops.

FILMY NECKWEAR OF MILA

Display is lavish, dainty and beautiful

NEVER, in the realm of woman's fashions, has neckwear been daintier or has it appeared more lavish in its display of soft materials and beautiful laces. Valenciennes, Irish insertions and edgings of the finest meshes to the heavier ones of Carrickmacross and filet are combined with sheer muslins, linens and net.

Jabots, accordions or side-plaited showing one-sided effects, are popular; they are very wide at the top, gradually growing narrow toward the waist, and they may contain a wealth of hand embroidery, picturesquely and unique stitches and touches of color. Many of these ruffles have a strip of lace insertion down the center, from which the flounce or ruffle issues, and a stock to match may be either attached or worn separately. Tiny side plaitings are also seen attached to imported blouses—some of them appear on the left side below the bust line and add soft loveliness to an otherwise severe waist.

Stiff tailor-made bows of velvet or surah, or the popular pump bow, make pretty finishes at the throat. Black is always smart, but a bit of daring color often gives the needed touch to a somber waist.

Sailor collars are still holding their own, but they are more pronounced than last year. Very are those of Irish crochet which over blue serge suits or one-piece. They are either deeply pointed or in back, reaching almost to the line. The filet lace or those chatted filet are rather newer, and lace of heavier texture are making appearance now, says the Chicago Ocean.

For the tailor-made shirts scalloped collars and cuffs in which has been worked are worn, for centers of flowers or geometrical patterns. They launder well and always look smart.

BAGS ARE SMALLER BUT R

Those developed in fur are most stylish

TODAY the bag is as important as ever. In some of its phases it is as gorgeous as ever, but it is different. Its richness is more likely to be of a demure sort, and where it is showy at least the size has diminished and the manner of carrying the bag has changed.

Many of the newest bags have cords by which to carry them, but these cords are comparatively short, says the New York Sun, and are not worn over the shoulder. Instead they are merely hung from the wrist or carried in the hand.

Perhaps the smartest of the new bags are those developed in fur. Incidentally, the best of them are decidedly expensive, but then the handsome bags of brocade are expensive too.

The shortest bags are of course those most favored for bag materials, and there is of necessity a certain severity about these bags, the originality

ODD FLOWERS

Flowers may be made from vegetables to garnish dishes at dinners, luncheons and suppers.

The first requirement is a sharp penknife. Hardy green leaves are necessary for the foliage, also a number of toothpicks to hold the center of the flower together. Green tissue paper or tin foil may be used to wrap the stems.

Daisies are made from potatoes. Thin slices are laid on the table and the points cut by paper patterns. The centers are of carrot or parsnip.

The hollyhock may be made from a beet, which, when hollowed out, has circular lines of another color or tone. Potato is used for the stamen, and is fastened to it by means of a toothpick.

A yellow lily is made from a parsnip by making deep clefs and pointing the petals. Some airy green foliage looks well with this "flower."

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THE HOUSEHOLD

SECOND IN THE SET OF FINGER BOWL DOILIES

Worked in solid satin stitch



THE first of a set of four finger bowl doilies was printed last Saturday. The second, which is given today, is worked in the solid satin stitch with the outlines and stems in the out-

line stitch. The edge is padded and closely buttonholed. (No. 3 will be printed next Saturday.)

Directions for transferring—In taking off the pattern lay a piece of impression

TRIED RECIPES

POTATO OMELET
MELT two tablespoons of butter in a spider and when hot add two boiled potatoes, salt, pepper and parsley, browning nicely. Make a plain omelet and before the eggs are set lay over the potatoes. Fold and serve.

SMOTHERED BEEF

Use four pounds of rump or other thick roasting piece. Sear quickly on a hot frying pan or in a very hot oven. Put into stew kettle with one and a half cups of water. Cover closely and put where it will just boil, adding more water if there is any danger of burning. Cook until tender or about three hours. Add salt 15 minutes before taking up. Remove the meat to a hot platter and thicken the gravy with a tablespoon of flour smothered in gravy.

CRYSTALLIZED FIGS

Carefully peel plump, semiprime figs and drop them into strong lime water for a few minutes to make them firm and to eliminate the acrid milkiness of semiprime figs. Make a thin, clarified syrup of half a pint of sugar to a pint of water, and with this cover the figs. Add any flavor you like, such as whole ginger root, sliced lemon or stick cinnamon. Boil slowly until the figs are clear. To each pint of the thin syrup add another half pint of sugar. Boil the figs in this until the syrup candies. Remove the figs with a skimmer and spread upon a dish in the oven or in the hot sun. Roll in granulated sugar and pack in candy boxes or tins, with oiled paper between the layers.

SCALLOPED ONIONS

Boil the onions until tender; cut in quarters and put in baking dish and cover with a white sauce. Cover with buttered crumbs mixed with minced parsley and place in the oven to brown the crumbs nicely and heat through.

NICE COTTAGE SALAD

Pare two fresh, crisp cucumbers and cut in four lengths, cutting away the largest seeds. Then cut into half-inch cubes. Mold cottage cheese into little balls about the size of walnuts. Arrange lettuce leaves on salad dishes and place the balls some distance apart on these. Scatter the cucumber dice between them. Pour French dressing over all and sprinkle a few English walnuts chopped fine over the whole and serve. Instead of the nuts you may get a pretty effect by dotting each ball with paprika and finely minced parsley.—Los Angeles Tribune.

LUNCHEON COCOA

Put one-half teaspoonful Bensdorp's cocoa into a cup, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix both well, pour one-half cup of boiling water; while stirring if add one-half cup hot milk, and the cocoa is ready. The cocoa is much improved by boiling one minute.

WHEN MENDING

For mending table linens save those long even threads which have been drawn from linen in hemstitching. Wind them on an empty spool and put aside until a tablecloth needs mending, says the Racine Journal.

When the fingers of fabric gloves need mending use the handle of the stocking darning to darn the holes in the tips. This will prevent the stitches from puckering and the mended hole will look nice and smooth when finished.

LONDON HANDICRAFT EXHIBITS

Loan collection of ancient pieces a feature

(Special to the Monitor)

ONDON—There was a large attendance at the "Englishwoman" exhibition of arts and handicrafts at the Madox Street gallery, among those present being Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Clementine Black and Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The exhibition was opened by Lady Frances Balfour, who mentioned that at a recent woman's suffrage meeting some man had stated that the only work a woman had to do was to mend her husband's stockings. She thought that man would be greatly surprised if he were to come to that exhibition and see the work women were doing. The gallery contains exhibits of metal work and enamels, art-leather work and bookbinding, color printing and photography, jewelry and pottery, to name a few only of the numerous industries in which women are achieving success. There is also loan collection of ancient robes and embroideries, one of the most interesting pieces of work being a cot quilt said to have been that of Charles II.

The Broderers Club, which has recently held its second exhibition, was organized in 1909 with a view to maintaining a high standard in embroidery of all descriptions, and with the object of keeping workers in touch with each other, and of bringing their work before the general public. There were several beautiful pieces of work to be seen at this year's exhibition, notably a piano cover executed by the Jewish Working Girls Club, and some embroidered silk pictures, one of the latter having obtained a first prize.

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One of the newest luncheon cloths is a white linen with a border of byzantine worked in pale blue cotton.

If fresh fish is to be kept over night it should be salted and laid on an earthen dish, not placed on a board or shelf.

To secure the threads in machine sewing so that they will not rip no need to tie them around and stretch backwards for half an inch.

To clean bronze ornaments, first brush out the dust, then apply a very little sweet oil over the article. Polish first with a soft duster, finally with a wash leather.—Racine Journal.

TWO FANS FIND SPECIAL FAVOR

Design in ostrich plumes and lace on pearl mount

FANS have undergone considerable change and those shown for the coming season include a variety that will make an appeal to many tastes. It is expected that two fans will find special favor, the new design in ostrich plumes and the lace ones on a pearl mount.

Ostrich feathers, in the up-to-date models, will be uncured, and the shape of the mount is long and narrow, forming a point. The suitable frame for a

white feather fan is goldfish shell, which is the technical name of yellow Japanese shell whose coloring is peculiarly well suited to throw out the tone of snow-white plumes. Pearl, in a variety of shades, tortoise-shell and bone are the correct materials for fan mounts, and their effect is frequently enhanced by carving or by gold scroll patterns inlaid.

As to lace fans, always popular, the quality and kind of them vary from the exquisite hand-done article, larger in size than those used for some seasons, to the series of hand-wrought lace plaques set as a surround for Watteau groups painted on pale-hued silk. Silk appliqued on transparency and outlined in glittering bars, with sequins, forms the basis of some of the pretty little fans fitted into theater bags, for in most cases there will be some relation between these two accessories.

The method is a convenient one, and as the bags are highly decorative, the combination adds something to a dainty toilette as well as supplying the want felt of a lack of pockets. Colors are pale, such as oyster-shell white, rose-petal pink, cloud gray, blue of the most delicate, and violet in its many pale tones, while sequins are in harmony, or in contrast. Tassel fans are still popular, and serve nicely for young girls' dance wear. A chain studded with brilliants or set with colored stones is often utilized as a safeguard for fans composed of ostrich plumes or lace set on pearl or shell mounts. These, in addition to their undeniable utility, can be made a material addition to the beauty of a toilette.

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KEEPING A FIRE

Some people think it is not economy to keep a coal fire in the range over night, even in winter. Others complain that a fire kept over night will not bake well in the morning. This is my method of overcoming these objections, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion:

I keep my fire all night, as there is a good draft in my chimney, I shut my stove up tight, so that the coal is not burned out in the morning. I open all the drafts of my stove when I am ready to get breakfast, and when the fire has burned up well, I shut the drafts with the exception of the front slide, which I leave open a crack. This prevents the fire from dying down, and keeps the heat even.

If the oven is to be used, I shake down the fire, then put on a sprinkling of coal, barely enough to cover the red coals, open the front slide wide, and let the fire burn up thoroughly, closing the slide all but a very tiny bit when the oven is hot. If the fire should be burned out too much, put on the sprinkling of coal before shaking the fire, then another sprinkling later if needed.

My method is a little coal at a time, burn it up well, and shut the draft all but a mere crack when you wish the heat to remain about the same. By using a small amount of coal at a time, and putting it on frequently, the stove does not cool off as it does when a large amount is used at one time.

When fixing the fire for the night, or when leaving it for a long time during the day, put on a good amount of coal and let the fire burn up a little, then shut the stove up tight by closing all the drafts.

HOME HELPS

One of the newest luncheon cloths is a white linen with a border of byzantine worked in pale blue cotton.

If fresh fish is to be kept over night it should be salted and laid on an earthen dish, not placed on a board or shelf.

To secure the threads in machine sewing so that they will not rip no need to tie them around and stretch backwards for half an inch.

To clean bronze ornaments, first brush out the dust, then apply a very little sweet oil over the article. Polish first with a soft duster, finally with a wash leather.—Racine Journal.

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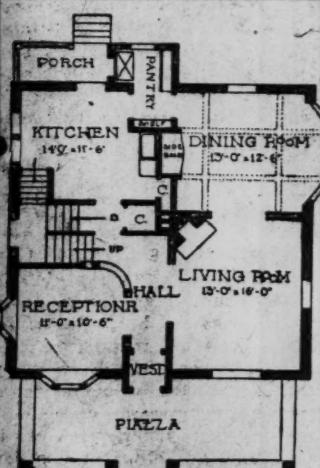
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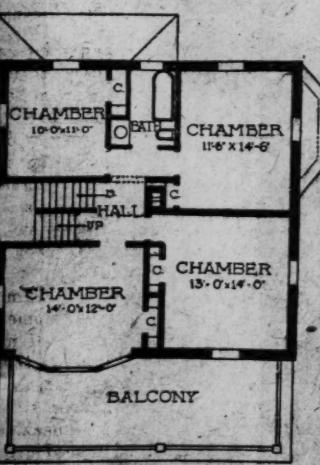
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



attractive looking eight-room brick house, 31 feet by 31, estimated to cost \$5000



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

TODAY'S house illustration shows an eight-room brick structure, built on economical lines. The exterior walls are 12 inches thick, of solid brick, with fluting on the inside. The face is designed to be of a rough vitrified brick, with deep sunken joints, using dark brick on the main face and lighter brick for the quoins. The brick starts from the grade line with a projected base. The roof is steep-pitched, standing with the broad side to the street and a gable on each side, with windows lighting the attic story and dormer windows in the front roof and rear. The piazza across the front is of ample proportion, with a concrete floor and wall carried rail high with stone or cement cap and step. The piers of the piazza are carried up to the cornice of the brick.

The arrangement of the interior is carefully studied and convenient, with combination stairs, grade entrance and section of stairs to kitchen. The floors and finish throughout are hardwood. The dining room has a beamed ceiling and projected bay and recess sideboard. There are two oriel windows with stained glass and two projected bay windows. These features relieve what would otherwise be a very plain exterior.

The second story is well arranged with four good chambers, bathroom, etc. The estimated cost is \$5000, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The size is 31 feet by 31 feet.

BEDROOM CURTAIN

Pretty curtains for bedrooms are in fine cream voile with borders of the daintily colored flowers, says the Kansas City Star. This is very wide and may be had now for 40 cents the yard.



BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT'S NEW REPAIR SHOPS EXCEL FOR HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

Fireproof Structure at Dover and Albany Streets, Replacing That Burned Last Year, Considered a Model

FIRST PHOTOS SEEN

Situated Close to Department Headquarters, Concentration of Management, Work and Supplies Carried Out

GETTING "behind the scenes" of the fire department of a large city affords many interesting sights as little known to the out-of-door public as are the happenings back of the stage wings to the theater audience. Particularly in the case of the Boston fire department, the extensive telephone and telegraph service, the well-nigh perfect alarm system, the drill work of the fire fighters at their respective engine houses, the great repair shops, are parts of the machinery that give efficiency and show the intimate relation of the various branches to each other and to the place.

A little more than a year ago the repair shops of the Boston fire department were destroyed when the lumber yards in the immediate neighborhood were reduced to ashes. Profiting by past experiences, those entrusted with the erection of the new building saw to it that a fireproof structure should take the place. The new shops are now housed in a fine four-story building at the corner of Dover and Albany streets. Through the courtesy of Fire Commissioner Charles D. Daly, a photographer has been enabled to take interior views which are the first pictures of the new premises presented in any newspaper. With the guidance of one of the officials of the department many interesting facts were learned in connection with these little-known features of the department.

Eugene M. Byington, who ranks as deputy chief, is the superintendent of repair shops and supervisor of engines. This double function makes the position very important. Capt. William H. Lynch is the assistant superintendent. Under them work a large force of men, including blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, machinists, harness makers and other mechanics.

The new building, which is separated from fire headquarters by a large yard, is also the storehouse for supplies needed by the department. Everything except the bulky things, such as hay, grain, coal and oil, are here at hand, to be obtained through properly made out requisitions. One reason why the supply rooms are in such close proximity to the repair shops is because of the constant need for the one or other article essential to repairing. Another reason is that centralization is a feature of the work, from the least important branch to the most important.

The first thing that strikes the visitor as he begins an inspection of the premises is the space given over to the blacksmith shop. Here the sturdy sons of Vulcan are hammering away on all kinds of metal while the forges belch forth in the lurid environment.

"It has to be some mighty strange kind of work that we cannot attend to here," said Captain Lynch in reply to a question. "We are getting things in such shape that we can handle almost any part of an engine."

John Connell is the foreman of the



Where work on hose and harness, important features of fire fighting paraphernalia, is carried on

blacksmith shop. He, as well as others in the shop, has been in the employment of the city for many years.

The wheelwright and machine shop on the floor above next claim attention. All manner of carpenter work can be turned out here. If the body of a wagon, for instance, has gone awry the men in this department can be entrusted to supply the needed parts. Expert mechanics are employed to remedy any defect that an engine might develop and that auto engines are likely soon to replace the horse-drawn engine altogether. The purpose is to bring the efficiency of the branch to a point of great excellence.

Prepared for Emergencies

The successful operation of the department depends to a greater or lesser degree upon the readiness with which the repair shops can step into whatever breach may be caused by breakdowns. At any moment of the day a call may come from the one or other engine house that something has gone wrong. There is little time to call in outside help. It is Commissioner Daly's plan that the repair shops shall be made so efficient that there shall be little need for keeping engines out of commission for a time

longer than may be absolutely necessary for their proper repair, if such is needed.

One of the most interesting features of the place is the harness shop and hose room. Here the city is saving considerable money each year by being able to make ready for instant service horse equipment that sustains such great wear and tear. It is a question how long the harness shop will continue to be a feature of any fire department, with auto engines taking the place of horseflesh. But while horses are still in service, the Boston repair shop will continue to justify itself along this line.

As for the fire hose, it is no part of the service is it more important that there shall be material that will stand the strain. But the fire department does not take it for granted when the concern that furnishes the fire hose says it is "O.K." Quite to the contrary, the superintendent and his men believe that in this instance seeing is believing. Consequently there is rigged up in the yard apparatus that sends pressure through the hose equivalent to the heaviest it will get when attached to an engine on the scene of fire. It sometimes happens that there is burst. That means that this particular lot of hose goes back to

the manufacturer. This testing process has proved of great value.

Leather paraphernalia of any kind, such as helmets for the firemen, are taken care of in the harness room. The foreman in charge here is Christopher Curran.

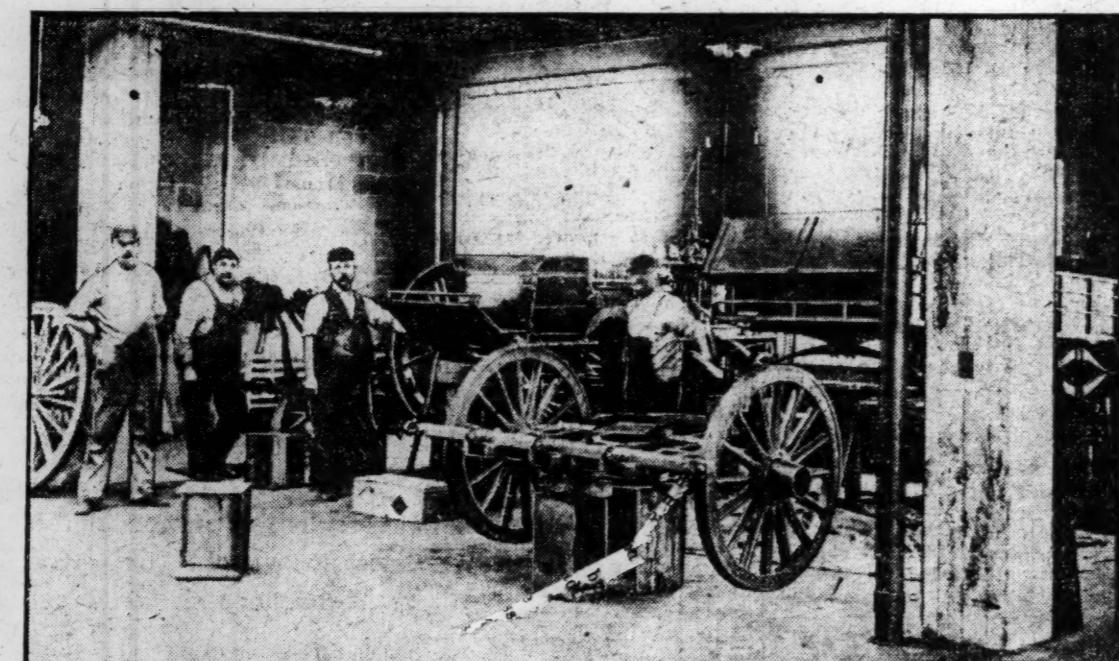
The paint shop is one of the busiest places in the building. It is surprising how many things need to be brightened up. Wagons, chemical engines, handles of fire axes, whatever can be improved by a touch of color is grist for this mill.

Workers Versatile

While the men employed in the repair shops are said to be the best to be had, it has been the experience of the most proficient of them that, no matter how much they know along their special line, when beginning work in the fire department they have to accustom themselves to a new order of things. In other words, it is required of these mechanics that they be manysided. It is not enough that a blacksmith, for instance, is a blacksmith. He soon finds out that to be wholly useful he has to familiarize himself with other features that indirectly enter into his own work. The same is the case with the carpenters, the painters and so on.

The promise of more auto equipment has aroused considerable interest in the repair shops. As the supervisor of engineers, Superintendent Byington is now making the study of motor engines a feature of his department. The school for instructing men who are now drivers promises to have a full complement of "chauffeurs" ready for the fire department. The additional engines will require plenty of room, but there is ample provision at Albany and Dover streets for looking after them in case a hitch occurs in their working power.

When the fire of last year destroyed the former building, the department sustained a heavy loss in tools and supplies and the division was very much upset in consequence. But the new structure has been put up in record time, and it is a feature of the Boston fire department that the city may well be proud of. No other community, it is asserted, has a division devoted to repairing that surpasses that of Boston as it is today.



Paint shop in Boston fire department's new repairing establishment, where work of keeping apparatus and minor equipment well colored, bright and shining is done

MELROSE HIGHLAND WOMEN'S CLUB READY FOR SEASON'S EVENTS

DEMOCRATS NAME THEIR CITY TICKET AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Less than 100 voters attended the Democratic municipal caucuses Friday night. In the entire city there was not a contest to attract the vote and the action of the caucuses was for the most part a perfunctory endorsement of the candidates selected by the ward committee. The ticket nominated is as follows:

For alderman—Ward 2, Dr. William J. Leonard; ward 4, Alderman John A. Denison; ward 6, Dr. Ernest L. Davis; ward 8, John J. Hackett.

For councilman—Ward 1, Charles J. Jefferson; ward 2, Timothy Murphy; ward 3, Andrew Fahay; ward 4, John C. Williams; speaker: Miss Josephine T. Durrell, violin soloist; Jan. 24, Dr. Charles A. Prosser will speak on the work of the Massachusetts commission of education; Mrs. Blanchard Heinen Kilduff, soprano; Mrs. Elizabeth Beal Gregg, contralto; Mrs. Alice W. Eldridge, pianist; Jan. 31, guest night: Feb. 14, Miss Elizabeth H. Soule, subject: "The Frontier Festival of Cheyenne"; Feb. 28, current events by the Rev. Harold Marshall; Mar. 2, children's afternoon; Mar. 13, address on journalism by George Raymond Sargent; Mar. 27, Principal Herbert A. Weaver of the Roxbury high school of practical arts on "Practical Education" for girls; Harold Calkins, soloist; Mrs. Alice W. Eldridge, pianist; April 10, "Picturesque Holland," by Mrs. Minna Eliot Tenney; April 24, "History in the Making," by Mrs. May Alden Ward.

The boys' club committee has opened

the club rooms in the Little Franklin schoolhouse on Franklin street near the Highlands depot and sessions of the club are held Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings and on Saturday all day. The club is in charge of an instructor and reading rooms, game rooms and recreation rooms, game rooms and recreation rooms have been provided. It is the intention of the woman's club to install a completely equipped manual training department in the building in addition to the wood-working and basketry classes now conducted by the boys.

MR. ELMENDORF TAKES AUDIENCE TO THE RIVIERA

Before an audience that filled Symphony Hall last night, Dwight L. Elmendorf gave the first of a series of five travel talks on Italy, illustrated by motion pictures and colored views. The Riviera was the subject of the lecture.

Landing at Genoa, characteristic street scenes of the city were shown and a trip made to Portofino, the town that has become the center of the German colony, and is little known to Americans. From here, the audience is led to Grasse, and shown the thousands of acres of flowers for making perfumes.

At Nice the views show the life along the promenades, about the Casino and on the drives.

MRS. HICKS READS "MONNA VANNA"

Mrs. Maude Gatchell Hicks of the Emerson College of Oratory continued the faculty recitals last evening by a most artistic rendering of Maurice Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna." Mrs. Hicks' work was at all times excellent, her characters clear and keen-cut, and never overdrawn, and at times, as in the scene in the grot of the Prince of Arly, and in the final scene between Monna and the unbelieving Guido, she rose to really great heights.

The audience, which filled the hall, testified to their hearty appreciation. Mrs. Hicks, who is a most attractive, charming woman, was presented with several floral tributes. Next Friday evening, Mrs. Jessie Southwick will read Oliver Hunkel's version of Wagner's "Lohengrin," in Huntington Chambers hall.

HUNTINGTON AVE. CARS CHANGE RUN

Changes in construction in the tracks of the Boston Elevated in Huntington avenue at Clarendon street will necessitate the diversion of all inbound Huntington avenue cars to Dartmouth street, Columbus avenue, Berkeley and Boylston streets to the subway, beginning next Monday morning.

The cars which have been diverted from Northampton street where tracks have been repaired, including the Dudley street-Cross town, Dudley street-North Cambridge, Fields Corner-Cambridge and South Boston-Roxbury Crossing cars will resume their regular routes on Sunday morning.

EXPRESS RATE HEARING NEXT

More than 200 commercial organizations throughout the country, including the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be represented at the hearing to be held before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 22, in New York city, on the express companies.

This is to be the first of several hearings on express rates, rules and practices. It is expected that later hearings will be held in the various cities represented by the commercial bodies that have been working to further the investigation.

PARCELS POST HEARINGS

WASHINGTON—Public hearings on the parcels post question will be begun before the Senate committee on post-offices next week. The committee will give all persons interested a chance to present their views.

READY TO DEDICATE AND OPEN BEVERLY'S Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

BEVERLY, Mass.—The new Young Men's Christian Association building will be dedicated on Sunday afternoon. President Taft laid the cornerstone for the building last year and the Taft League led by Melville Woodbury, raised \$100,000 for the building.

The ceremonies will commence at 3:30 p.m. with Charles O. Frost, president presiding. After a hymn, the Rev. Benjamin Reynolds Bulkeley, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian church will make a short speech and he will be followed by the invocation and the Rev. Eugene J. Huiginn, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church of Beverly and St. John's church at the Farms, will read the Scripture lesson.

After a selection by the Pythian male quartet, Melville Woodbury, chairman of the committee under whose direction the building was constructed, will make a strong endorsement of Ernest Dalton, the candidate for the nomination for mayor, and the selection of Leland H. Cole, chairman of the board of trustees. After another selection by the quartet, the Rev. Carey W. Chamberlain, pastor of the First Baptist church, will make the dedicatory prayer. The address of the afternoon will be made by Bishop Lawrence and after the doxology the benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Judson V. Clancy, pastor of the Dane Street Congregational church.

The building is on Cabot street and runs back to Essex street. In the basement is a swimming pool, bowling alleys, locker rooms and shower baths. On the main floor there is a reception room, a billiard room, offices, reading rooms and boys' rooms. On the second floor are four rooms which can be thrown into one. The remainder of the second floor and the third floors are given up to dormitories with rooms, with baths and all conveniences.

There will be a dinner for the members of the 20 teams who raised the fund for the association on Monday evening, while on Tuesday afternoon and evening the building will be open for public inspection. The workmen who have been employed on the building since the start of its construction will be given a dinner on Wednesday evening.

COMMERCE CHAMBER PLANS TRAFFIC RELIEF AT OLD STATE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

street, and by closing up that portion of Devonshire street between State street and Dock square and exchanging this city property, now owned and occupied by the Merchants' National Bank and others in the narrow block bounded by Exchange street, Devonshire street, State street and Dock square and combining the width of Devonshire street with Exchange street, thereby securing one broad street in place of two narrow, inadequate ways.

For many years this question has been under discussion and it appears to the chamber that inasmuch as the old Merchants' National bank building is about to be torn down the present opportunity should not be lost if the proposed improvement is at all feasible. The Boston Town Society of Architects is cooperating with the chamber in planning these improvements.

It is a well known fact that the corner of Devonshire and State streets in the vicinity of the Old State House is one of the most congested points in the city. The two streets leading out of State street to the north, namely Devonshire and Exchange, are both very narrow and the amount of heavy teaming and general traffic which is done on these thoroughfares keeps them in an almost continual state of congestion. The situation is further complicated by the street car traffic. The cars at this point make a sharp turn between the Old State House and Devonshire street so that if either a team or a car is stalled, as frequently happens, it results in a serious interruption of traffic.

BAY STATE MEN AT VALLEY FORGE

Massachusetts, through a delegation of citizens, is today dedicating at Valley Forge a monument to commemorate the soldiers of this state quartered there with Washington for one winter in the revolutionary war.

In the absence of Governor Foss, Councilors J. Stearns Cushing and Charles O. Brightman officiate on behalf of Massachusetts at the dedicatory exercises.

The party is expected to arrive in Boston tomorrow at 7 a.m.

SURFACE CAR DERAILLED

An outbound Jamaica Plain surface car was derailed by splitting the electric switch at the junction of Washington and Dudley streets early today, blocking both tracks for 14 minutes. The car was put back at the end of that time and continued to its destination.

House Gowns

We have just received a large shipment of **HOUSE GOWNS** and **BLANKET ROBES** from Welsh, Margetson & Co., London, and the best American makers.

For Fall and Winter we offer a wider range of styles and more choice selection of fabrics in plain, plaid and stripe effects than ever before.

English House Gowns, \$12 to \$20

Blanket Robes, \$5 to \$15

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 Washington Street

TYPE OF THE SPECIALIST AND HIS TASTES SET FORTH

"Specialty Man" Has Peculiarity of Liking Best That Which Has an Exclusive Origin or a Choice Use

HE HAS DRAWBACKS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THAT the present age is one of specialization has been said many times, and the arguments on either side of the question whether men shall specialize or not are so very earnest, ingenious and convincing that the best thing one can do is to suit oneself. If a gentleman desires to devote his years to Battersea enamels or improving on the multiplication table, he will doubtless spend his time profitably to himself and perhaps be useful to others. The monograph is the personal and more intimate note in the mass of serious writing, only we prefer to have it written on a subject that interests us. With the specialist as he is thus hinted to the reader, this paper has nothing to do; the man rather of whom we speak is the man that goes in for specialties, at the points where the ordinary doings and needs of every day express themselves. Such an one is not a specialist in the sense that men ordinarily use the term—he does not spend a long and useful life in the study of the Basque sonnet or apply all the energies of an intense nature to female suffrage among the Samoyedes, but instead shows a determination to eat, drink, wear, read and sleep specialties.

It may be said that our hero need not live only in a city; he can at a pinch live in the country, and has been found in small towns; indeed, it may be said that the investigator is fortunate if he find in one of these a man devoted to specialties. Should we pause to enlarge on small towns at this point, it would be counted digression, so it is to the city that we shall take our eager pupils that we may behold the specialty man. Sometimes he lives in a hilly side street in a neat red brick house with unimpeachable white trimmings and a door knocker of soft, golden brass, such as is born not made. Sometimes he lives in a flat one of a nest, a vast building that reeks with all the modern improvements, and where the steam heat mounts and mounts. That is the important thing about the specialty man; he is not the slave of environment or the sport of geographical circumstance; practising a universal rule of specialty, he can seek his specialties either in old china or the more indicative form of cereal mush. The peculiarity about the specialty man is that what he likes best must be that which has an exclusive origin or a choice use. For instance, suppose he asks you to breakfast with him (he has the reprehensible habit of breakfasting something later than sunrise), and you accept the hospitable bidding, because, perhaps, by the merest chance, you have heard that he has pretty good breakfasts. You are seated at the table, and as you take the first mouthful of a very good dish of bacon and eggs he asks you, "Do you like your bacon?" Of course you do, and you say so. "Well," says he, "that's Irish bacon, grown, fattened and cured for me on one of the upper farms of The O'Sheebegban, the first bacon man in the seven counties of the West." Then, abruptly, "How do you like your eggs?" Conscious of the fact that you have had two and are thinking kindly of a third, you say that they are remarkably good. "Do you know that those eggs are sent me three times a week from Rhode Island? The hens that produce them are fed on a grain the secret of which was given to the white men by Canonicus and which can be procured nowhere else than in Rhode Island. They are taken care of by an aged Narragansett woman whose services I specially engaged because I felt sure that she would administer their feed sympathetically."

You say, as you are bound to do in candor, that the tea is very good. "Ah," says the specialty man, his face brightening at this tribute: "That tea is always bought for me by old Captain Halthitch. He gets it from a great friend of his in Ceylon and lets me and a few friends have what he doesn't use. I'm very fond of Captain Halthitch; I would like to have you meet him and see his collection of Polynesian sacrificial clubs. These are his best group, but he has a little set of Solomon island knives that are delightful."

You see how it is, reader, if one takes up specialties, it is pretty hard to shake them off; the specialty man is apt to have specialty friends, and these in turn still more specialty friends, "wheels within wheels," as the profound Weller remarked. These amiable enthusiasts encumber themselves with their idols and limit themselves and their sources of happiness at the same time, because they are a little too fond of getting something that is not quite what other people have. We sympathize with them very much, and by no means would seem to differ with them, but we point out that their system, as a practical one, has its drawbacks. If one accustoms himself to bacon from the home of the poets and patriots, what is he going to do if he happens to be shipwrecked for a few years. If the mariners that spend six months or so on a coral reef with no company but a few inquisitive sharks and the sardonic graces of monkeys, with no food but that favorite of the Swiss Family Robinson, the bread-fruit, they are going to have a melancholy time if they are too much hold bacon before their eyes. In fact, we need not cling to a spar

in the middle of the Caribbean sea to go without bacon—it may be missed elsewhere, and we have known several instances where, though it was advertised, it could not be had; we simply meant that if a man could eat none other than the best Irish bacon (it is remarkably good) he might find himself in a situation where he would feel a sense of deprivation. If our friend is going to take the best rich breakfast Ceylon for granted, what is he going to do when his travels take him where tea is regarded as a dried herb mentioned in books of travel?

He is not to be treated harshly, the specialty man, because he is simply a blackboard for our unadmitted or unattainable foibles. He happens to be one that expresses them and expresses more of them than do most of us, and, in addition, generally happens to have the money to do it. That makes a great difference. But he is bound by a subtle charm, that of specialties; and only occasionally finds that his cult is not practical; what he does when that happens we do not know, and do not like to ask, because no one cares to be present when a fond dream is shattered. Sometimes, by the impulse of his own wishes, he finds himself at pass where he can no further go; like clumsy workmen, we shall perhaps better illustrate than denote this.

For example, suppose the specialty man has determined to build him a little house and to design it and furnish it in the American mode of a century and a half ago. So far, so good. Chairs and tables, bedsteads and highboys, all these can be found of the period or reproduced, and the result is a pleasing one. But now comes on the brumous dark of winter, when at 4 o'clock telegraph posts look as soft and shadowy as the finials on an emperor's monument and kittens wake from their daytime naps to frisk about on hearth rugs. Plainly light is needed, a good deal for that matter, and this, of course, must be furnished in a way that fits the plan of the master of the house. Candles and whale oil lamps must be put in to shed their soft luster on the dark mahogany and bright colored chintz; these are plainly the only things to have in a specialty man's house, and yet you know, and he knows, and we know, that he cannot have them because they are impossible by a hundred and fifty years. The public has deserted the whale in favor of other oil, and candles, in the hunes of illumination that holds men, have from necessities become luxuries. So what is our specialty man to do? He must have gas or electricity, and at what sacrifices of form and light, above all of symmetry; candles can blaze for him in dozens, if he have the servants to tend them, or they can give their single, silent light in candlesticks by ones or twos, but he will never have the blaze that custom has taught him to like. Therefore he must conquer by surrender and admit that the twentieth century is not the eighteenth, that he cannot live backward, and that the problem, and the only problem, is the one of the moment.

A converted specialty man becomes the post useful of citizens, because he does not give up his system, but applies it to new and different things. It is much better to have a specialty than none at all and to like some specialties instead of caring for none, because the faculty of choice and the instinct of discrimination are necessary unless some bad temporary mistakes are to be made, and all things considered, it does seem reasonable that any duty of making mistakes should be imposed upon anybody.

FAIR OF SWEDISH NATIONAL UNION NEARING CLOSE

This is the third and last day of the fair being held in Horticultural hall under the auspices of the Swedish National Union of Greater Boston. Music and folk dancing will largely comprise the entertainments. The booths are stocked with a variety of products of Swedish art and mechanical skill. The fair is open from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m.

The aim of the union is to unite the Swedish population of Greater Boston chiefly in charitable work, also in other enterprises that tend to elevate the standing and reputation of the Swedish people in the United States. It consists of delegates from every Swedish association that is willing to join, represented in the proportion of two from each association of 100 or less, with an additional delegate for every additional 100, who among them shall elect the officers forming the executive committee.

The organization receives no dues from its members and therefore depends for its disbursements on subscriptions and donations, or the proceeds from public entertainments. On the other hand, it is entirely non-sectarian. Any man or woman of Swedish extraction, regardless of creed or association affiliations, is welcome to the help which the union is able to give.

FARMERS ADVISED TO FORM UNIONS

WASHINGTON—Dr. Willet, M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, who at various periods in the past has been mentioned as being in line for promotion to the secretaryship, made an address here recently before the Bethesda Citizens' Association, at Bethesda, Montgomery county.

Declaring there is need for organization among the nation's farmers and that lack of it is their one great fault, Dr. Hays proposed that Montgomery county be organized into a model county, with 20 or more communities or centers, to stand "as an object lesson for the nation."

PRIVATE GREETING
Cards with Xmas Sentiment
English Samples Now Ready
WARD'S 57 Franklin St., Boston

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

EXPERT OPINION
Some of our best-known financiers who've dealt in bonds for years and years, are pretty sure that as a rule the stocks are "watered" from a "pool."

IN THESE TIMES when the high cost of living has become not only a national but a world-wide subject of earnest consideration, it is in order for every one and each one to "think it over" and seek to discover the "why" of it. Whilst the general wide-spread causes that affect all alike are responsible for much of the upsurge in expense, it is probable that each individual is personally responsible for some of the conditions of which he complains. It has been said that most men who get into hot water find, upon reflection, that they have supplied some of the fuel required for heating it.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, in his lecture, "The Art of Getting Money," which he delivered many times, at home and abroad, advises the men who receive good incomes and yet find themselves with no surplus at the end of the year to take a few sheets of paper and form them into a book and mark down every item of expenditure. Post it every day or week in two columns, one headed "Necessities," or even "Comforts," and the other "Luxuries," whereupon, he says, they will find that the latter column will be double, treble, and frequently ten times greater than the former. This would no doubt prove to be the case in the homes of the well-to-do, but in the homes of the poor it is likely that the limit of economy has been, in a great majority of cases, pretty nearly reached. The waste of some classes would no doubt supply the want of other classes.

For example, suppose the specialty man has determined to build him a little house and to design it and furnish it in the American mode of a century and a half ago. So far, so good. Chairs and tables, bedsteads and highboys, all these can be found of the period or reproduced, and the result is a pleasing one. But now comes on the brumous dark of winter, when at 4 o'clock telegraph posts look as soft and shadowy as the finials on an emperor's monument and kittens wake from their daytime naps to frisk about on hearth rugs. Plainly light is needed, a good deal for that matter, and this, of course, must be furnished in a way that fits the plan of the master of the house. Candles and whale oil lamps must be put in to shed their soft luster on the dark mahogany and bright colored chintz; these are plainly the only things to have in a specialty man's house, and yet you know, and he knows, and we know, that he cannot have them because they are impossible by a hundred and fifty years. The public has deserted the whale in favor of other oil, and candles, in the hunes of illumination that holds men, have from necessities become luxuries. So what is our specialty man to do? He must have gas or electricity, and at what sacrifices of form and light, above all of symmetry; candles can blaze for him in dozens, if he have the servants to tend them, or they can give their single, silent light in candlesticks by ones or twos, but he will never have the blaze that custom has taught him to like. Therefore he must conquer by surrender and admit that the twentieth century is not the eighteenth, that he cannot live backward, and that the problem, and the only problem, is the one of the moment.

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SUCCESS
The postage stamp, you understand, gets there, despite each letter, because it sees its duty and sticks to it like the letter.

SINCE the dog and the cat, from the very day that men began to hand down history in song and story, or record it on scrolls and in books, have persisted in attaching themselves to the human family with an intimacy that has served to constitute them members of the household circle, it must be that each of them possesses qualities that make it seem worthy of the high social distinction which it enjoys. Just which is the greater favorite—the dog or the cat—depends on the individual point of view. Perhaps if the little daughter of the household were asked to decide the matter, she would毫不犹豫地 say that the soft, silken, graceful kitten is, or ought to be the universal favorite. On the other hand, if the boy of the family were to answer the question he would, most likely, insist that the dog is deserving of first place in the esteem of mankind. This rather evenly divided difference of opinion is proof that both the cat and the dog are deserving of friendship and that they both have defenders in large numbers.

That these two-footed members of the household are quite dissimilar in their natures has always been clearly understood. The dog has been described as having "a servile, transparent nature, fawning for notice, and abject under punishment; ready to lick the hand that smites and to do graceful antics as soon as the rod is laid down; but yet having an attachment and fidelity which flatten the dominating nature of man and thus win his admiration." How altogether unfitting are these words when employed in setting forth the nature of the cat! This rather mysterious, dignified, self-contained creature, courting no notice, revealing little or no emotion, responding to caresses only as a just tribute to its merits, resenting all harsh treatment and forgivingly submitting to punishment of any kind, is almost the antithesis of the dog.

The cat will submit to a reasonable degree of control but it will not be "bossed" or imposed upon. It appears to hold certain truths to be self-evident: that all cats are possessed of certain inalienable rights; that among these are a considerable degree of liberty, and a license that entitles them to attach themselves to households on a pretty even basis with the other members of the family circle. If the cat is not properly fed, it has sufficient intelligence and a high enough sense of

self-preservation, which is said to be the first law of nature, to help itself, if the opportunity is presented. That the dog is susceptible to a high degree of training is proved by the many troupes of "performing dogs" that go about the country earning money for their masters, yet the cat must know that if it was only disposed to "obey orders" it could give a "show" that would make the dog's gymnastics appear very commonplace.

Perhaps it is well that neither of these universal friends of man should take precedence over the other but that both shall go on holding a place by the hearths and in the hearts of men and women and children with whom they have ever been closely allied.

IMAGINARY LINE
The equator, as Johnny defined it, was found To stir the whole school with mirth: "A manager lion," said he, "running 'round The center of the earth."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. A. W. Gullion transferred from Second to Twentieth infantry.

First Lieut. L. R. Fredendall transferred from twentieth infantry to second infantry.

Captain A. E. Williams, quartermaster to Detroit for inspecting an automobile field wagon.

Lieut. Colonel E. F. Taggart, infantry assigned to fourth infantry, vice Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral A. Ross, retired, from duty as commandant naval training station, great lakes, North Chicago, Ill., to home.

Capt. W. F. Fullam to duty as commandant naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Nov. 20.

Midshipman J. A. Fletcher from duty in the Vermont to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman L. A. Davidson from duty in the New Hampshire to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman M. J. Foster, from duty in the Mississippi to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman M. S. Brown from duty in the Nebraska to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman H. N. Brannan, from duty in the North Carolina to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman F. S. Steinwachs, from duty in the Idaho to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman F. Bradley, from duty in the Michigan to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Midshipman L. Anderson, from duty in the South Carolina to temporary duty the Montgomery.

Chaplain S. K. Evans, from duty navy training station, San Francisco, Cal., to duty the Pensacola.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Athena at Seawall Point; Utah at Cape Cod bay; Mississippi at Hampton Roads; Paducah at Santa Cruz Del Sur; Intrepid at Mare island.

Sailed—Cincinnati from Mare island for Honolulu; middle, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick and Stetson from New York for Norfolk; MacDonough, Worden and Yulean from Newport for Norfolk; Brutus from Newport; News for Portsmouth, N. H.; Ajax from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Uncas from Norfolk for Guantanamo; Patuxent from Potomac from Norfolk for Pensacola.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The Wheeling is not coming north after duty in the tropics. The vessel is in such good condition that this northern trip for overhauling will not be necessary, and the Wheeling will go to southern ports from Guantanamo on Dec. 18. She will visit New Orleans, Galveston and Mobile.

The tug Mohawk, with a barge in tow, bound for the navy yard, Norfolk, went aground on the Potomac river about 50 miles below Washington, on the night of Nov. 15. Last word received at the navy department was that the vessel had been floated at half past twelve o'clock Friday afternoon.

The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth torpedo divisions of the Atlantic torpedo fleet and their tender, the Dixie, will assemble at Charleston, S. C., about Dec. 11, 1911, and will base on the navy yard there for drills and exercises in that vicinity until about Jan. 7, 1912, when they will proceed to Guantanamo to participate with the Atlantic fleet in the winter exercises.

The date for completion of repairs to the Prairie has been extended until not later than Dec. 30, during which time the Prairie will remain at the navy yard, Charleston.

The date for completion of repairs of the Smith and the Lamson has been extended until Dec. 9, during which time these vessels will remain at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Personal Christmas Cards—Hackneyed productions can be found anywhere. Novel and original cards are on line of Personal Christmas Cards. Not found elsewhere. Christmas Card reminders in assorted packets for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price.

A. D. MACLACHLAN, 302 Boylston St., Boston.

India
Cuba
Hawaii
Mexico

ARE among the countries which will have special illustrated articles in the Thanksgiving Number of The Christian Science Monitor to be issued Wednesday, Nov. 29



Students of modern governmental affairs are watching the situation in India closely. The problems which Great Britain and the Indian natives have to solve will be discussed in a thorough manner in the special edition by one familiar with conditions.

Read how Cuba, the new island republic, is overcoming all obstacles to popular government, building roads, improving her harbors and adding to her railways.

Hawaiian business men are welcoming the completion of the Panama canal, which is expected to result in a commercial boom in the islands. Already the government is spending an immense sum on a dry dock and fortifications which are described in the Thanksgiving number.

Affairs in Mexico leading up to and following the election of President Madero are discussed at length by a correspondent of the Monitor who was at the capital of that republic all through the revolution.

Do you not consider these articles and others of similar import of sufficient interest to warrant your sending the Thanksgiving Monitor to your acquaintances? The publishers announce the following

In the United States, Canada and Mexico the Thanksgiving number will be sent to five addresses and a one-month subscription to one of these addresses, the one-month subscription to start Dec. 1 or later, for \$1. The consent of the person to whom you wish to send the Monitor for one month must be secured before placing the order, to comply with United States postoffice regulations. For addresses in foreign countries add postage at the rate of 12 cents a copy for the special number, and 25 cents for the monthly subscription.

For \$2 the Thanksgiving number will be sent to six addresses in all countries OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, CANADA and MEXICO, and a one-month subscription to one of these addresses, the one-month subscription to start Dec. 1 or later. For \$1 the Thanksgiving number will be sent to five addresses in these countries without

NEW SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK IN EFFECT AT COMMERCE HIGH

Students Take Up Management, Which Teaches of Banking, in Business Way—Deposits Accumulating

CITY BANKS IN PLAN

APPLICATION of the regulations passed by the school committee authorizing masters and headmasters of Boston schools to conduct savings systems in their schools in connection with the savings banks, or the savings system of the postoffice department, have been fairly begun this week. Thursday afternoon the High School of Commerce Savings Bank, the most ambitious enterprise of the kind yet undertaken, opened its doors to receive deposits.

As soon as the action was taken by the school committee this high school, through James E. Downey, the headmaster, and Charles F. Rittenhouse, in charge of the department of business technique, entered into negotiations with a local bank, as the result of which a school bank has been organized among the students. It is made to conform in all respect to banking laws, and as far as possible is an exact model of an actual bank, the object being not only to encourage savings among the students, which was the prime object of the school committee, but to familiarize them with the banking business, just as they are instructed in methods employed in other lines of finance.

Qualifications Decisive

Trustees were elected, one from each room, and Mr. Downey and Mr. Rittenhouse are gratified to find that the subject is taken up seriously, the boys selecting not the one whom personal friendship might light upon, but the one thought to be best qualified for the position. These have elected their officers so that the board stands as follows: President, H. H. Chapman; vice-president, Ralph M. Berry; secretary, Harry P. Horn; treasurer, J. S. Snow; assistant treasurer, Francis J. Walsh; second assistant treasurer, Horace B. McCarter; Samuel Ginsberg, Herbert L. Bush, Ernest L. Woodside, John R. Day, G. W. Heffernan, Raymond A. Kelley, William J. Bond, R. A. King, Donald Flynn, Sumner R. Willis, George J. Spang, William M. Oliver, James Carroll, Walter Murphy, Walter C. Baldwin and Gordon Mackay. Charles F. Rittenhouse is teacher director.

As in the election, the assignment of positions has been made with reference to individual fitness, accuracy in figures, good penmanship, and so on. Books, etc., have been furnished by the bank so that the boys start off with the real banking background. So eager are they to deposit their funds that they did not wait for the official opening of the bank, but made Mr. Rittenhouse and Mr. Downey repositories of cash on hand as being more safe than their own individual custody with the city full of inducements to lure the silver from their pockets.

How System Grew

The new regulations are the result of an investigation of savings systems in use in schools that was recently conducted by the school committee. In February, 1910, the committee appointed one of its members, George E. Brock, himself a savings bank president, to investigate the systems of school savings in use in the schools and report. The investigation was searching, extending over several months. Mr. Brock found that in 27 school districts out of 68 in the city there existed various systems of savings, the total amount on deposit aggregating about \$12,000, distributed among 200 pupils.

About a dozen of the schools operated stamp savings systems. Other devices were utilized in other schools to carry out some plan of school work or idea of the master to induce the children to save. One school had collected in five years about \$1,000. In another school district the 800 children had saved \$2000 in five years. A third school had collected \$700 in three months. Several schools averaged a collection of from \$20 to \$25 a week. At the Quincy school, which has been operating under the stamp savings plan conducted by the Denison settlement house, \$40 a week was the average amount. These figures represent the money deposited, but not the amounts on hand, for in most instances it was not allowed to accumulate long. It was saved for some need or desired object and then withdrawn.

While appreciating the earnestness of the masters and the value of the methods so far as they went, it seemed to Mr. Brock that there was much opportunity for improvement, and that if a savings system was to be used in the schools it should be uniform. The system in operation had been useful, leading the way, but it seemed to him they had served their end and now was the time for better things. With the stamp savings which seemed the most popular, if a child lost his card his money was lost, and that was the end of his account. There was no security in this respect. While conducted for philanthropic purposes and commendable so far as they went, Mr. Brock believed that if the schools were to have a savings system it should be carried on more on a business basis. The difficulty lay in the means by which this was to be brought about. The question was largely solved at the last session of the Legislature when an act was passed authorizing savings banks to receive deposits from school children, arranging for the collection by teachers or principals or collectors from the bank.

In pursuance of this action and upon



JAMES E. DOWNEY
Headmaster High School of Commerce



CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE
Teacher director of the bank

the recommendation of Mr. Brock, the recommendation was adopted by the school committee on Oct. 16:

"Section 485. Principals who desire to establish and maintain a savings system for the benefit of their pupils may do so under the provisions of chapter 211, acts of 1911, entitled 'An Act to Authorize Savings Banks to Receive Deposits from School Children,' or they may recommend to their pupils the postal savings system conducted by the postoffice. This is followed by regulations approved by the bank commissioners of Massachusetts. By means of this 1 cent is not too small a sum to open an account. This sum, given to the teacher, principal, or representative of the bank, who thus becomes trustee, is entered on a deposit card bearing the name of the one who brought it. The card is kept by the depositor as a receipt. Careful records of every transaction are kept. When there has been entered upon the deposit card the minimum amount upon which the savings bank allows interest the savings bank is to issue a deposit pass book therefor in its usual form. Thereafter when the amounts entered upon the individual deposit card amount to \$1 or multiples thereof the deposit shall be entered upon the pass book.

This action having been taken it remained to see what savings banks were willing to enter into the plan, and Mr. Brock was requested by the school committee to confer with officers of the banks in Boston. All the savings banks were invited to be represented at a meeting held at school headquarters on Nov. 6. Eleven out of 26 banks sent an official and one has been heard from since. All wished to lay the matter before their respective boards, which delays things somewhat, as most of the boards will not meet before the first of the year. Until then schools now having a savings system are permitted to continue it as usual.

Although banks have changed much in their attitude toward the small depositors of late, some of them are reluctant to bother with the pennies and detail that would come to them with the school savings. Mr. Brock thinks this a mistake. "Here is an opportunity for them to perform a duty to the people, for which they were originally organized," he says. "They can teach to coming generations the thrift which has been such a factor in the success of the New England people." He says, further, that they do not seem to realize that the child starting with his pennies at a given bank will probably continue such banking connection in future years.

Other Schools Follow

Nothing is compulsory about the new regulations except that they shall be followed by all schools employing a savings system. However, a number of the schools are already actively interested in carrying out the plan. They are all in favor of it as a more business-like method than any heretofore tried, although in some instances it is with regret that a system that has worked successfully is abandoned. It will be a great improvement over the old method, they say, if the children take to it. That the savings draw interest, offering an inducement to let them remain untouched, and that protection is afforded against loss, are distinct advantages.

There is a question with some as to how it will take with the little children. To them the pretty stamps have been a pleasure. They have enjoyed exchanging their pennies for them and pasting them on a card. The new way which at the outset seems to lack such allurements may not be so popular, they think. On the other hand there is no reason why the stamps issued by the savings banks should not be every whit as delightful to the childish eye as the old ones. A number of masters who have not had savings systems look with favor upon the new arrangement.

"The plan is to be an admirable one," says Edward P. Shute, master of the Sherwin school, in which the stamp savings were used. "The opportunity that it affords is worth volumes of appeal." In this connection he thinks the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin ought to be on the authorized list of books for school reading and be plans put in to that end, since Benjamin Franklin is a great example of how a boy succeeded by caring for the little he had.

Several masters have consulted with

DARTMOUTH AND HARVARD GLEE CLUBS IN CONCERT

The fifth annual dual concert of the Harvard and Dartmouth musical clubs was given in Jordan hall last evening. The large hall was completely filled with the students, graduates and women guests, the Crimson of course being in the majority, but the supporters of the Green were nearly as numerous. College enthusiasm ran high and prospects of the football game in the stadium today were discussed on every hand.

The concert concluded with "The Dartmouth Song" and "Fair Harvard" by the combined glee clubs.

Prominent among the members of the Harvard Glee Club was Lionel de Jersey Harvard, lineal descendant of a cousin of John Harvard.

PUBLIC COMPANIES USE MANY POLES

WASHINGTON—A preliminary statement showing the number of poles purchased by the telephone and telegraph, steam and electric railroad and electric light and power companies in the United States in 1910, 1909, 1908 and 1907 has been issued by Census Director Durand. Of the 3,870,694 poles purchased in 1910, 2,831,810, or 73.2 per cent were reported by telephone and telegraph companies; 733,092, or 18.9 per cent by electric railroad, light and power companies, and 205,729, or 7.9 per cent by steam railroad companies.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

THE words of General Gage, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts in 1774, that "it was impossible to beat the notion of liberty out of the people as it was rooted in 'em from their childhood up," likewise the incident which called it forth, are recalled by something that occurred at the Quincy school recently. It will be remembered that away back in 1774 the lads attending the old Boston Latin school felt that their rights had been infringed upon by the servant of General Haldimand in command of the British troops. The aforesaid servant had thrown ashes upon their favorite coating place in front of his house. The boys waited upon the general and his men in gentle terms, so runs the record, acquainted him with their grievance. The general communicated the affair to the Governor, who made the remark which had been handed down through the years. "Will you please ask the person who sits in my seat not to take my pencils away with him any more?" The teacher promised and duly admonished the "person" in question. Since then not a pencil has been missing from that particular desk.

Shutting the big schoolhouse door behind him and walking slowly up the street enjoying the sweet outer air, Mr. Pritchard, master of the Everett school, was run up to by a rosy-cheeked high school girl. "Do you have the Monday mornings now, just as you used to," she asked, "Oh, dear how I miss them!"

These Monday mornings are features of the school. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades gather in the assembly room on the top floor and after Scripture reading and song, a little further program is carried out. Last Monday it began with a recitation from Lowell, then, by common consent, fully a third of those present arose to their feet. One after another they began to quote poetical selections, until each had spoken and taken her seat.

In its work in literature the school pays special attention to the poets. The fourth grade takes Longfellow, the fifth Whittier, the sixth Holmes, the seventh Lowell and the eighth Tennyson. Monday the quotations are wholly voluntary and the children conduct the exercises themselves. The only stipulation is that whatever they say must contain a message, something that has helped them through the week. In consequence one noble sentiment after another fell from the lips of these little girls for a full 20 minutes Monday, including some of the loftiest thoughts expressed by America's and England's great poets. Every child there followed every word said with close attention and once when a slight misquotation was made every eye in the room turned quickly to the master.

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Mr. Pritchard says that discipline is as it is ordinarily understood is unknown at these Monday mornings. The children learn the quotations and live up to them. This is better, he thinks, than any talk that might be given them in any other way. It is a communion of noble minds. Sometimes in order to vary things they have all the quotations from a single poet or on a certain subject.

When the quotations were finished Agnes Dustin of the seventh grade brought the handsome silk American flag belonging to the school to the front of the platform. The children saluted it and gave the pledge; then to a stirring march on the piano they marched out of the hall down to their rooms, the flag carried first to the end of the hall between the two big doors, and leading the last class out.

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Artists and Various Exhibitions of What They Are Doing

SEEN AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITIONS

Some Artists Poorly Represented, Some Not at All, Underrating Show's Importance—Many Good Pictures Beside Prize Winners

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

CHICAGO—Every other year, when there is no exhibition in Pittsburgh, the Art Institute of Chicago claims first attention as an art center. The general average of the pictures shown may or may not be better than at the National Academy in New York; but there is great opportunity for the artists outside of the academy ranks, for in New York, as is almost too well known, the wall space is occupied by the academicians and their associates.

Chicago is an open field, except for the invited pictures and herein lies the one weakness of the present exhibition, which opened on Tuesday of this week with a large and enthusiastic reception. Perhaps our eastern artists are not aware of the importance of Chicago as an exhibition center; perhaps this year there is an unfortunate coincidence of dates that has called most of their best works elsewhere; perhaps, and this may be more than a mere "perhaps," the committee in charge were not careful enough in their selection of artists worthy of an invitation. Time was when the Art Institute found it necessary to invite any and all men of any pretension to fame whatever in order to get enough well-known names to fill both catalogues and walls. That time has passed, together with the worship of names that was common a few years ago. Chicago is still young in the exhibition business, but there is a growing sentiment in its favor that the institute authorities themselves seem unaware of.

Whatever the cause many of the invited men have failed to send out paintings that represented them at their highest mark, and for many of the best pictures in the exhibition, we must look to the works that went before the jury or to the canvases specifically invited by the representative of the institute in the various cities.

It is said that 1000 canvases were submitted to the jury for consideration. Of these only about 200 could be chosen, and these, with an almost equal number of invited works, fill every inch of wall space in the many rooms given over to the exhibition. These many small rooms do not give the important aspect obtained in the large galleries of Pittsburgh, Washington and Philadelphia, and on this account, in spite of the earnest work of the hanging committee, many of the best things are forever relegated to obscure corners, and even to the inseeable heights of a second tier, made especially high by an unusual percentage of extremely large pictures.

The size of the canvas seems to have had a very marked effect upon the jury of awards, for three of the four prize-winners are well above the average. No awards ever made suited everybody, so it is unreasonable to expect that these will meet with universal approval. Daniel Garber of Philadelphia, the winner of the Potter gold medal, carrying with it the sum of \$1000, is a very clever painter, and at times his work has all the makings of really big art. "Towering Trees," however, is a "stunt picture," very cleverly done, and Mr. Garber probably knew pretty well that it would be likely to catch, and perhaps hold the attention of the jury. A few reflections of rushes on a river bank occupy the immediate foreground, and then an almost solid curtain of drooping branches and spotted leaves hangs from the top of the canvas, without visible evidence of their means of getting there. Only in one place we are permitted a glimpse of a fairly interesting distance. It is a daring composition, and as even a curtain may be well painted, the picture perhaps merits recognition.

"The Village Rider," by John C. Johnson, wins the Harris silver medal and \$500. It shows us a charming little girl on a big white horse; she has half turned toward us, and one hand rests lightly on the horse's flank. It is easy and graceful in pose, but the sky is empty, the whole picture is a little hard and it does not rank with other things that Mr. Johnson has done or can do. Margaret F. Richardson of Boston wins \$300 and the Harris bronze medal for a very admirable portrait of Asa H. Paige. This is the one small canvas of real merit that succeeded in arresting the jury in its flight after big things. It is dignified in its treatment, well modeled, and a trifle somber in color; perhaps the subject demanded it. Honorable mention, with a prize of \$100 goes to W. D. Goldbeck of Chicago, for a "speaking likeness" of the sculptor, Josef Korbel. The picture is doubtless a clever one, but the prize, which is also available, and the only one of the four that is available, for sculpture, might better have been used to recognize some of the really good bronzes or marbles that are distributed throughout the rooms.

So much—too much, perhaps—for the prize winners. Some day there may be a public exhibition held as an exhibition and not as a competition, and then every one will be, or may be, happy.

In the rank and file are some really good things. Some of them were not in competition for prizes because the painters were on the jury, and in Chicago they have a feeling of delicacy in such matters that does not obtain in New York. Among these, "Rocky Pastures" by Charles H. Davis, and a full length portrait of Charles E. Hutchinson by Louis Betts, whom Chicago likes to look up as the greatest portrait artist in America, stand out prominently. Under other conditions both would probably have been given prizes. The former, and Metcalf's "Willows in March," were seen in New



"The Song," painting by Charles W. Hawthorne on view in exhibition of Art Institute of Chicago

York for a short time this fall, and both are very fine. Joseph De Camp, in "The Gray Turban," has one of the really great pictures in the show. It is of a man in furs, and seldom has the fur texture been better rendered. Geri Melcher's "Green Gables" is a small canvas high up in the second row in one of the smaller rooms, and probably about one in ten will see it.

With the work of De Camp and a few others, with which it ranks, it serves to bring up the general average of the show. Lathrop's "Misty Day," a gray canal scene, is another bright spot, and next to it, in position anyway, is Hawthorne's "The Song," which misses being a really fine thing by a certain lack of vitality in the face and bearing of the young girl who stands before the piano. "Chilton Downs," by John W. Beatty of the Carnegie Institute, stands out prominently among less worthy companions, and the same may be said of Bruce Crane's "Awakening Hills" and Paul Cornoyer's "Late Afternoon, Washington Square." A Bostonian, Wallace Bryant, shows much ability in "The Old Miniature" and L. E. Van Gorder, also little known, has a couple of Parisian street scenes that are excellent. Two of Gardner Symons' three pictures, "Swift Flowing River in Winter," and "The Covered Bridge" are thoroughly good, though neither is new. Two also by E. W. Redfield, "The Old Bridge" and "Winter" stand out prominently from his other contributions.

There is a new Alexander, "Primrose," a canvas rather small for him, of a young girl standing by a window looking at the flower she holds in her hand. It is much more pleasing than some of his more pretentious work. Some one has lent a "Study of Carmenita Dancing," by John S. Sargent; "So that we can say we have a Sargent, you know," but it adds little to the splendor of the exhibit. Davies is poorly represented; so is Reed; so is Hassam; so is Tarbell; so are a lot of other people. And some are not represented at all, which of the two is the better state.

The worst of it is that most of the best pictures are old friends, the inference being that our big men have been doing nothing, or deteriorating, which is not the case. They have been at the Corcoran at Pittsburgh, at the Pennsylvania Academy and at the academy.

Even Waugh's old "Buccaneers" has turned up again. Mr. Waugh ought to recall that canvas—unless the Pacific coast might want to see it. It has been around the East long enough, and is doing the author's reputation very little good.

Some day our artists will awake to the fact that the Art Institute of Chicago and bodies like the Friends of American Art that are interested in the institute, really deserve good things as much as some places where perhaps sales may be made more often. A little missionary work in art as in other things has to be done first, even in the best of places, and when they come to realize that and not till then shall we see a really first-class exhibition in Chicago.

JAPANESE COSTUME EXHIBIT

Feature of High Artistic Quality as Well as Otherwise Attractive

GORGEIOUS robes used in the classic No dances, suits of armor, kakemono and Japanese prints form an exhibition in the fore court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts illustrative of Japanese costume of many periods. Near the door are seen pictures of the elaborate court robes of voluminous proportions, sometimes as many as 25 garments being worn one over another. The paintings hanging on each side of the door represent two scenes from the Gengi Monogatari, a famous twelfth century romance, with the costumes worn at that time.

The stiff red and gold robes are worn by performers of the classic No dances, since the Ashikaga period (fourteenth century). In these dances, which are accompanied by poetry and music, each character—deity, hero, or legendary animal—had his or her particular costume and expression of countenance, the latter being shown by means of masks, of which there are more than 130 varieties, a few being shown in the cases.

The two blue robes in the third case are worn outside the other garments, the one on the right with hexagonal design being particularly beautiful in color. The gown with plaid squares and the swastika would be worn in a low comedy part.

Two shiraboshi panels show a dance, earlier than the No dances, performed by a woman in the ritso or long trousers worn by women, while the upper part of her dress is that of a man. The long scrolls in the window cases show the interior of a palace and the styles of hair dressing peculiar to the Fujiwara and early Kamakura period when it hung down the back like a long black veil.

The prints and kakemono at the end of the room show the many styles of hair dressing and some of the head-dresses worn. A cap with folds in front held by a pin shows the only instance in which a pin is ever used by the Japanese. It is of interest to find that the three

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, corner Newbury street. Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. French engraved portraits; memorial exhibition of work of French artist; Japanese silver; early American church silver.

Boston Art Club, 100 Newbury—Admission by ticket. Early American portraits.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury street—Paintings by Charles W. Hawthorne's paintings. Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday and Monday.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Paintings by Charles A. Alken; medallion portraits in wax by Ethel Vose.

Boyleston street—Charles Hopkins' paintings; Margaret Patterson's wood-block prints; Heloise Redfield's miniatures.

Hathfield's Color Shop, Hotel Ludlow—Sketches by George L. Noyes.

Brooks Reed Gallery, 19 Arlington street—Old English silver.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

SELECTED editorial comments presented today refer to President Taft's annual message to Congress, which will open on Dec. 4.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The President's annual message to Congress will be short, if he follows the excellent advice of his cabinet. It will mean more work, but brevity would go far to insure the reading of the document. Besides, the President has been talking steadily for two months. We are supposed to know what he thinks.

NEW YORK HERALD—The Herald printed . . . in its Washington correspondence a most important piece of news, that the President had referred to members of his cabinet the preparation of a statement covering the question as to what constituted competition in a corporation and what constituted non-competition—that is, monopoly. There is little doubt that this feature of the discussion will receive attention in the annual message which will go to Congress when it opens for the "long session" Dec. 4. Naturally the President will also again recommend a national corporation act. This time his recommendation will receive special attention. Indeed, Mr. Taft's message this year will be more eagerly read than any message in a decade.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Other recommendations likely to be made by the President are a parcels post, the prompt ratification of the peace treaty in perhaps a slightly amended form, and the leasing of the Alaska coal fields under government ownership. It will be generally hoped that Mr. Taft will accept the advice said to have been given to him at the cabinet meeting . . . and cut the message short. There is small excuse for such a long and tedious document as he sent to Congress last December.

NEW YORK POST—Washington despatches yield the customary crop of authoritative but contradictory announcements of the President's intentions. Mr. Taft is going to draw the teeth of the anti-trust law, and he is also going to give it some more formidable fangs. There is less reason than usual for pinning faith to any of these variant rumors. In any year a President may lead Congress to the water, but is without power to make it drink, and that is emphatically the case in the session just preceding a Presidential election.

BALTIMORE SUN—There are many matters of vital interest to the country which are now pressing themselves upon the attention of the President and Congress. It is to be hoped that the President will be able to condense his recommendations upon these matters into such reasonable limits as will permit their full perusal by the people. The session is the long session and can continue for a year if necessary, and there will be full opportunity to enact all laws that are needed. Bills amending the Sherman anti-trust law will be presented, and it is expected that the President will recommend some changes, "defining in more detail the evils against which it (the Sherman law) is aimed, making clearer the distinction between lawful agreements reasonably restraining trade and those which are pernicious in their effect." It is doubtful whether the progressive Republicans will be willing to vote for such amendments as the President would approve, and therefore there seems to be little prospect of any actual legislation in this direction.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—There is no doubt that in the approaching session of Congress, which will last about seven months, much attention will be given to legislation affecting business. The President will make recommendations on the tariff relating to wool and cotton, and with respect to corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Regular Republicans, insurgents, Republicans and Democrats will submit varying propositions. Whether anything substantial will become law it is impossible to foretell because of the diffusion of responsibility between parties.

M. DE CLERCQ GOES TO CUBA

(By the United Press)

PARIS—M. de Clercq, previously named French minister to Venezuela, has been transferred to Havana as minister to Cuba.

MARINES, LANDSCAPES, WOOD SCENES

Pictures Painted by Robert Henri at Monhegan on View in New York, Also Work of Jonas Lie

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

NEW YORK—Only two one-man shows of importance are now here in New York. Robert Henri opened on Thursday an exhibition of small "marines, landscapes and wood interiors, and Jonas Lie is in the midst of an exhibition of his paintings at the Folsom galleries, where they are to remain on view through the 21st of the month, as noted last week.

To those who are acquainted with Mr. Henri as a figure painter only, the group of 30 small canvases now on exhibition at the Macbeth gallery, will come as a distinct surprise. For a long time Mr. Henri has painted these delightful little scenes of the real out-of-doors, but until now he has never placed them upon general exhibition. These are the product of a busy summer spent down at Monhegan, where the surf, the country and the deep woods made a strong appeal to his interest. All the work is in the strong, broad style that we are accustomed to associate with Henri, and small though they are, they are very big in

itself upon us for the first time. His glad to note that Mr. Lie loses nothing in strength, in drawing, or in color, and at the same time gains greatly in composition, by his new viewpoint.

"The New York Water-Front" and "A Winter Afternoon" are both evidences of this, and are both very excellent canvases.

"Painting the Bridge" is not so successful, for the water is flat, and the composition is not quite up to his usual standard. In another room one of his better known, full-lengths is shown as well as three or four heads of children, all of which are far ahead of the work that he has shown up to this time. The exhibition will be continued until the end of the month, when it will be succeeded by the annual exhibition of small bronzes.

Jonas Lie has done a good many clever canvases during the past two or three years, but for general excellence, the collection now on exhibition at Folsom's sets a new standard. In many of the pictures that he has shown before, and indeed he still does to some extent, he has selected a bird's-eye view, which while in some ways unique, is not by any means always pleasing. Last year, for instance, he showed us a fleet of fishing boats on their way to sea. They were looked down upon from far above, and as the picture is now represented, there was little to serve as a standard of size, so that the fleet resembled a lot of toy boats rather than full grown ships.

Now, however, Mr. Lie is getting down to the ground, which is after all the place where most of us stand for our outlook. The result is very pleasing, and we are

to be reckoned among our leading men.

In another room Mr. Folsom is showing a collection of pastel portraits and drawings in red chalk or sanguines, that are exceptionally clever. There are some 25 portraits in the collection, made mostly in the South, where Miss Virginia H. Wood, their author, makes her home. Her portraits, many of them, are the society type, but they are executed with a freedom of line, and breadth of vision that are unusual in work of this kind.

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Charles Hopkinson is to have an exhibition in the largest room at the Copley gallery. He has a reputation for making exceptional compositions. He was formerly an instructor in the Eric Pape school, but has established one of his own during the past year at 384 Boylston street, and also continues his summer classes at Ipswich.

Charles Hopkinson is to have an exhibition in the largest room at the Copley gallery during the next two weeks. Wood block prints by Margaret Patterson will be shown in the middle gallery, and an exhibition of miniatures by Heloise Redfield in the front room.

An exhibition of old English silver will be shown at the Brooks Reed gallery on Arlington street during next week.

Mr. Noyes held his last exhibition two

years ago at the Copley gallery. He has a reputation for making exceptional compositions. He was formerly an instructor in the Eric Pape school, but has established one of his own during the past year at 384 Boylston street, and also continues his summer classes at Ipswich.

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Charles Hopkinson is to have an exhibition in the largest room at the Copley gallery during the next two weeks. Wood block

Boston Now to See Maude Adams Play "Chantecler"

FAIRY CHARACTERS IN ROSTAND COMEDY HERE FOR TWO WEEKS

America's Best Loved Player to Act Rooster in Novel and Widely Discussed Barnyard Fantasy

SATIRIZES SOCIETY

ROSTAND'S heroic fantastic comedy, "Chantecler," will be played at the Hollis street theater for two weeks beginning next Monday evening, with Miss Maude Adams in the title role. This announcement has often appeared in the newspapers during the past month, but consider just what it means. Bostonians are to see in their own city the most talked-of play of modern times.

It was in 1903, when, fresh from his triumphs with "Cyrano de Bergerac," Rostand retired to his villa and began "Chantecler." The story of the manner in which the inspiration came to him one day while watching a rooster proudly stalking among his subjects, the birds and animals of a barnyard, is well known. At several points in his play he gives credit to Aristophanes for the idea of satirizing humanity through the talk of creatures, but more direct ancestors of this method are the fables of La Fontaine.

Within a year the play was finished. All the world knew that the title role was designed for Coquelin. Preliminary rehearsals began, then stopped, while Rostand revised an act or rewrote the whole play. Again and again this occurred. Coquelin stormed, pleaded and abjectly begged Rostand to stop tinkering with the play. But the more the author worked over his scenes, polishing, recasting, cutting, expanding, the more restless and dissatisfied he became with his work. Coquelin fumed in Paris, or reviled Cyrano on tour and waited, gratifying himself as best he might by declaiming the booming speeches of the rooster in his rich deep voice in the privacy of his bath, or on walks in open fields.

Again the play was announced and again withdrawn. Rostand declared that he was hopeless of ever finishing the play to his satisfaction. Rumor even had it that he had burned the manuscript and all his notes.

Finally, Rostand selected Guiriat for the role and arduous preparations were taken up. After 137 rehearsals the performance was delayed by Rostand as perfect as he could hope for. The date for the dress rehearsal was set at the Porte St. Martin. The audience gathered from all over Europe, from England and even from North and South America.

Then came the Paris flood, and the opening was again deferred. Even nature turned press agent for "Chantecler." Some believed the play would never be produced, but finally on Feb. 6, 1910, came the great event. Before the first performance 200,000 copies of the play had been sold on advance orders. American newspapers carried from a column to a page about the premier.

Thus was launched the most advertised play the stage has ever seen. After all this tremendous advance excitement the play was bound to disappoint. The greatest play ever written could not have satisfied such abnormal expectation. After the novelty wore off the play was popularly accepted, and ran a season to heavy receipts.

Before the final rehearsals began Charles Frohman paid \$40,000 advance royalties, it was said. For a long time the American press was wrought up as to who was to play the title role. Mr. Frohman finally selected Miss Maude Adams, the best loved player on the American stage.

Miss Adams first appeared in "Chantecler" at the Knickerbocker theater, New York, last January, remaining there for the rest of the season. The success of the actress in the role of the egotistical young rooster who believed that it was his clarion call which caused the sun to rise each morning has been pronounced. The artistic success of the drama itself has never been in doubt and it is recognized.

(Continued on page sixteen)

DELIVERING "CHANTECLER" PROLOGUE



Before the curtain rises on Rostand comedy Miss Adams appears in modern costume to introduce the play

"POMANDER WALK" SETTING IS DESCRIBED BY AUTHOR

Six houses, each big enough to live in, and every one of them "practical," as they say in the theatrical profession, form the odd stage setting used in "Pomander Walk," the comedy by Louis N. Parker, which is delighting patrons of the Plymouth theater. Once the six houses in "Pomander Walk" are arranged in the crescent, they are up to stay for the entire run of the play.

Mr. Parker furnished the following description of the walk to George S. Tyler, manager for Liebler & Co.:

"It lies on the river bank, out Chiswick way. It is a short crescent of six houses. It is only accessible at the upper end, and then only by a narrow path along the bank of a canal which here opens into the Thames; a sort of harbor where barges are always lying. The houses of Pomander Walk are all exactly alike. They were built in the reign of Queen Anne and are miniature mansions. Each has a strip of garden in front of it, protected from the road by an ornamental railing, with a still more ornamental gate. Each gate has its link-extinguisher. Three steps lead up to each door; the doors are all stately, reduced copies of much more pretentious doors in far-away fashionable Bloomsbury. Each house has a projecting bow window with small square panes, on the ground floor, and two windows above. The lane which leads into Pomander

Walk expands into the dignity of being nearly a road; at any rate a brick pavement runs in front of the garden failings; then there is gravelled space; then a lawn, which runs to the edge of the river, from which it is separated by a chain hanging from white posts.

In the center of the lawn is an old elm tree with a seat around it. At one point of the riverside are some steps leading down to the river—for the river is the quickest way into town. By the side of the elm tree is a boathouse overhanging the river, the upper part of which is a summerhouse. The houses are numbered from the upper end, and opposite Nos. 1 and 4 are public oil lamps, but they are only lighted on nights when, according to the calendar, there is no moon. "The Walk," as the inhabitants proudly call it, is beginning to be alarmed at the threatened introduction of coal gas.

"Owing to its remoteness and seclusion, the Walk is the refuge of highly genteel company. It has its own public opinion; its own standard of respectability; and it is rigidly exclusive. It looks upon intruders with suspicion, and a harmless old gentleman taking the air in the afternoon and losing himself into its precincts has been known to have been warned off as a trespasser."

The author, on the occasion of the copyright performance in London (there

(Continued on page sixteen)

BOSTON PLAYHOUSES, EXCEPT HOLLIS ST., KEEP PRESENT BILLS

MISS ADAMS' coming to the Hollis Street theater on Monday in Rostand's "Chantecler," is in many ways the leading event in the current local theatrical season. The play and the acting are described in another column. "Chantecler" will be the subject of a conference Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when Samuel P. Cape of Clark University, Worcester, will address the members of the Drama League of Boston at the Hollis.

Frank Chouteau Brown will speak on "The Responsibilities of a Theater Audience" Monday afternoon at the Temple Israel, under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Woman.

Bijou theater—Series of folk songs and dances of different nations in appropriate costume and scenic effects, vocal and instrumental music, travel talk, photo plays.

Boston theater—Continued engagement of "Ben-Hur," the familiar spectacle long popular on the stage, out of Gen. Lew Wallace's biblical story. The chariot race and other spectacular scenes are done better than ever before.

Castle Square theater—Second week of the revival of "The End of the Bridge," making the eleventh week that this moving little play has entertained Mr. Craig's patrons. The original cast plays the piece notably.

Colonial theater—Miss Elsie Janis in the bright musical play that Henry Blossom and Leslie Stuart made out of George Ade's story of the oriental sylph who was not matrimonially welcome in her own land, but soon captured America and an American.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater—Harry von Tilzer, composer of many popular ditties, and Taylor Grinnell in a spectacular sketch called "The Hold-Up" are the features next week. Others are Edmund Hayes & Co. in "The Piano Mover," Howard's ponies, Kaufman Brothers, Grace Freeman.

Globe theater—Second week of "Mutti and Jeff," popular cartoon heroes, in their characteristic antics in a lively, popular musical comedy.

Grand Opera House—"Daniel Boone on the Trail," reproducing in popular dramatic form many of the important historical events associated with this country's growth.

Majestic theater—Second week of "Everywoman," modern morality play by Walter Browne, magnificently produced by Henry W. Savage, acted by an unusually fine cast, and blessed with beautiful incidental music by G. W. Chadwick.

National vaudeville theater—Popular singers and chorus in excerpts from "The Chimes of Normandy" and varied vaudeville acts.

Park—Beginning of the third month of Cohan's "Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford," diverting farce comedy of the adventures of two engaging adventurers who plan to rob a town, but end by bombing it to the advantage of themselves and the inhabitants.

Plymouth theater—Fourth week of "Pomander Walk," quite the daintiest and quaintest little comedy of the season, written with L. N. Parker's fine knowledge of Georgian days and interpreted by a cast that one is tempted to call flawless.

Shubert theater—"The Blue Bird," Maeterlinck's famous fantasy of fairyland and dreamland about children, for children and grown-ups. The scenic effects are little less than marvelous, and the large cast is highly satisfactory to the heavy patronage of the play. Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday next week. The engagement has been extended until Dec. 2, with matinees Wednesday, Thanksgiving and Saturday of the final week.

Tremont theater—Continued run of "Madam Sherry," the bright musical play that has for a feature a languishing polka everybody is whistling, and that is interpreted by an exceptional cast headed

CLAYTON D. GILBERT TELLS OF LITTLE KNOWN BRANCH OF THEATRICAL ART

APPEARS AS ESTHER IN "BEN-HUR"



Expert Describes Work of the Man Who Does Pantomime for Entertainment of His Audiences

TEACH IT IN BOSTON

PANTOMIME is being taught at the New England Conservatory of Music by Clayton D. Gilbert, who is regarded by persons of judgment as probably the leading authority in his line in this country.

Mr. Gilbert came to Boston eight years ago to teach at the Emerson College of Oratory. His work soon attracted the attention of the directors of the Conservatory, and for several years past he has taught there. This year the demands at the Conservatory are so great that he is devoting all his time to that institution.

He is teaching in the opera school, has charge of the stage work in the concert work, teaches all the vaudeville and musical comedy branches, and has full charge of the dramatic department. The first public example of his teaching for the new season will be two performances on Dec. 8 and 9, in Jordan hall, when the entertainment will consist of "Emily's Idol" and "Ib and Little Christina," two new plays from London, produced

(Continued on page sixteen)

AMUSEMENTS

GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEET and MILITARY FIELD DAY

ROCKINGHAM PARK

Thanksgiving Day COLOSSAL PROGRAM

Including LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Montreal A. A. Team vs. French Canadian Nationals; Mile Marathon; Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jumps, Etc., Etc.

ADMISSION	50c
Children	25c
GRAND STAND SEATS	50c
Automobile Parking Free	

SYMPHONY HALL

NEXT FRIDAY EVENING SATURDAY AFTERNOON

DWIGHT ELMENDORF PRESENTS HIS NEW LECTURE ON

Milan and Italian Lakes

Color Views—Motion Pictures

TICKETS NOW SELLING

PRICES: RESERVED SEATS \$1, 75c, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, AT 8 CONCERT IN 1/2

PENSION FUND

Boston Symphony Orchestra

MAX FIEDLER, Conductor.

Mme. Schumann Heink SOLOIST

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

STEINERT HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, AT 8:15

Helen Allen Hunt SONG RECITAL

ISIDORE LUCKSTONE, Pianist, assisting Tickets \$1.00 and 50c. Sustent and Symphonies Halls

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20, AT 3 SECOND RECITAL

ZIMBALIST

THE RUSSIAN VIOLINIST

\$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c, at Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, AT 8:15.

The LONGY CLUB

Chamber Music for Wind Instruments

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 50c, at Symphony Hall.

SONG RECITAL BY

PHILIP SPOONER

Tenor

Assisted by ETHEL ALTEMUS, Pianist

STEINERT HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8:30

Tickets for sale at the hall

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 23, AT 3:30

COPELAND

PIANO RECITAL

\$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c, at Symphony Hall

Mason & Hamlin Pianos Used

STEINERT HALL

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, AT 3 P. M.

Emiliano Renaud

THE NOTED PIANIST

Tickets 50c, 75c, \$1.00

RECEPTION OF THE GUINEA HEN IN ACT THREE



(Continued on page sixteen)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director

SINGLE SEAT SALE OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 20, at 9 A. M.

OPENING PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8

SAMSON ET DALILA in French by Saint-Saëns Conductor, ANDREE-CAPLET Solo Dance Performed by DOLORES GALLI

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 MMES. MARIA GAY, MEL ZENATELLO, BINGE, GILLY, MARDONES, LANKOW, SALDAIGNE, GIACCONNE, BARREAU, GRAND CORPS DE BALLET by DOLORES GALLI

FRIDAY

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

PANTOMIME EXPERT TELLS OF THE ART

(Continued from page fifteen)

for the first time in this country; "Nita," a two-act pantomime, introducing 150 people, written by Mr. Gilbert, with original music by Frank Watson; and on the same program "My Lady Moon," a pantomime from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watson have worked for several years with Mr. Gilbert on the music for his pantomime.

It was while acting in a company headed by Felix Morris that Mr. Gilbert became interested in pantomime as a special study. Mr. Morris, who will be remembered for his great successes in bills of short plays, got most of his fine effects through instinct. He had picked up a little of the Italian school of pantomime and managed to apply it to his own acting. He had not formulated the principles, and could impart his ideas only by having the person under instruction imitate him.

Mr. Gilbert then went to Chicago and studied for a time with Mrs. Milward Adams, a woman of high abilities, whose work was little known outside the stage profession. She had a considerable knowledge of the French school of pantomime, which by this time Mr. Gilbert believed to be the style best suited to Anglo-Saxon temperament. The Italian he believes to be too national, while highly valuable in Italy, but too physical for Anglo-Saxon players and audiences.

Of Mrs. Adams and others Mr. Gilbert had by this time heard a great deal of M. Nayac, a Frenchman whose hobby is pantomime, and who maintains a private theater for performances and experiments. M. Nayac takes no pupils, but was so interested in an application from across the water that he invited Mr. Gilbert to Paris and gave him every access to his methods.

This Frenchman carried his hobby to the point of giving private entertainments to invited guests, the party numbering sometimes 500. After a dinner provided by the host the entertainment began. Mr. Gilbert took part in a number of these performances. A curious possession of M. Nayac is a trained donkey, which the master has managed to so train that he takes intelligent part in many of the silent plays.

While in Paris Mr. Gilbert also had the benefit of instruction by Mlle. Felicia Mallet, the originator of the leading role in "L'Enfant Prodigue," probably the most noted silent play ever written.

"During the lessons," says Mr. Gilbert, "mademoiselle never spoke a word. Every emotion was expressed in pantomime. She would come into the room and tell me that I had not slept well the night before, in fact, that I had not had enough sleep, and altogether had a rather disagreeable time of it. Then she would guess what I had had for breakfast, if, indeed, she did not delicately hint that I had not breakfasted.

"All this and a thousand other ideas she expressed wholly in pantomime, and in a way so graphic she thrilled or made me laugh with the effectiveness of it all. I may say that the foundation of all my present work is fixed in the principles she exemplified.

"I have taken the principles of the French pantomime and adapted them slightly to the conditions of my work here at the Conservatory and to the American temperament generally. Some day I hope to classify the principles and publish them in book form, as I am constantly receiving inquiries for such a work. These principles have never been formulated for publication.

"Music, it seems to me, is a great feature of all pantomime work, and I use it in all my playlets. Music serves to create an atmospheric background that enables the various scenes to flow and melt into each other, and music, of course, is emotional in itself and has its additional emotional effect in conjunction with expressive pantomime."

"It is surprising how quickly pantomime enables a dramatic student to attain abandon," says Mr. Gilbert. "The first thing I work for in the class is response. I get response the very first time I meet a class. Sometimes I throw in imagination a box of chocolates unexpectedly into the middle of a stiff group. Surprised, they all scramble for the sweets and come out of the mélée flushed and laughing, and with the impossible stiffness gone, ready to begin the work. Sometimes I am forced to the extreme measure of tossing an imaginary mouse into a group. That works, always. Something of the sort must be done, for if the beginner gets to thinking about himself too hard you're lost."

"Pantomime is a wonderful thing. Just think, here is a universal language that can be understood by everybody. It is the natural expression of the mental through the physical, typical of all peoples, modified, of course, by the degree of civilization attained by the particular type. See how graphic pantomime is in the attitude of grief, for instance, in a man disappearing over a hill at a great distance. That attitude will carry the emotion when the voice could not naturally carry an expression of grief more than a few feet."

"Pantomime, again, is the basis of dramatic art, for all great plays, all actable plays, in fact, are at basis good pantomimes, and could be acted intelligently without words. If young dramatists would only learn that words are somewhat in the nature of a clothing to a play they would pay more attention to its real strength, the pantomime qualities that form the skeleton."

FEW CHANGES NEXT WEEK IN THEATERS

(Continued from page fifteen)

by Lina Abarbanel and Charles J. Ross. Tremont Temple—The remarkable representation in colored moving pictures of the chief events in the coronation ceremonies of George V. A graphic explanatory lecture by Eugene Farnsworth adds to the pleasure of the exhibition. Special features are constantly added, making the display of ever new interest for the patrons who are repeating their visits.

COMING

Hollis—Charles Cherry in "The Seven Sisters," bright comedy from the Hungarian; "The Concert," comedy from the German, produced by Belasco.

Shubert—E. H. Sothern and Miss Julian Marlowe in their repertory of seven Shakespearean plays.

SETTING 'POMANDER WALK' IS DESCRIBED

(Continued from page fifteen)

was no scenery) had one of the characters pronounce this prologue:

Before the curtain rises let me say We have no scenery to show today; Therefore on your imagination we depend

For the illusion painted cloths might lend.

Six little houses by the riverside; Six little gardens, only eight feet wide; Six little iron gates; six little doors; Six windows in the lower, twelve in the upper floors.

At Number One—the first house at the back—

A little flagstaff with the union jack; Two little oil-lamps, shedding little light. And only kindled on a moonless night, Stand sentinel; an elm tree casts its shade.

And shields the whispered loves of men and maid; Here a gazebo stands. What's that, you ask—

A summerhouse, so placed that it may mask

Strange goings-on, strange plottings and contrivings.

Quarrels, conciliations, whooings, wivings. And, for the rest, the river flowing wide, Brings lazy barges each recurring tide.

The absence of five persons, too, we mourn

Five of our comrades, who are not yet born:

The Eyesore, Izaak Walton's mute disciple

Will catch no fish, nor even discard his pipe;

Nanette, the buxom home from distant France;

The Muffin-Man, who leads our lovers such a dance;

The thievish lamp-lighter; and Jane, the maid—

For them we crave your fertile fancy's aid.

We have no thrush, no worm, no fish, no cat,

No properties whatever. More than that: We have no sunset, and we have no moon;

And I can only say the month is June, Pomander Walk! Where is it? Under stand:

Out Chiswick way. Half-way to Fairy land.

NEW GALSWORTHY DRAMA

In John Galsworthy's "The Little Dream" (Scribner) there is little to remind one of the author of "The Silver Box," "Joy," "Strife" and "Justice," says the Nation.

Described as an allegory in six scenes, "The Little Dream" is a purely fanciful work, dealing with the prophetic vision of an Alpine maiden, whose placid love for a rugged mountaineer is disturbed by the intrusion of a city worder. In her dream the neighboring peaks, the Cow Horn, Wine Horn and the Great Horn, and various symbolical voices and figures, contrast the dangerous allurements of the town with the peacefulness and quiet of the remote hills, and reveal to her glimpses of her future; how she shall drink of the cup of pleasure to the point of weariness and satiation, and then return to her rustic adorer, only to fail of content and to pine for new experiences.

This, at least, appears to be the meaning of the allegory, which is somewhat obscure and therefore not very valuable.

When the heroine, Seelchen, awakens from her dream the curtain falls and the dramatic parable is ended. For theatrical purposes, except in the form of a musical spectacle, which no manager is likely to undertake, the piece is wholly unsuitable. Moreover, the idea upon which it is founded is trite and is not treated with any notable power or originality.

The dialogue, what there is of it, exhibits literary skill and imagination, but the work as a whole will not add greatly to Mr. Galsworthy's reputation.

It may indeed be intended to convey a deeper significance than it bears upon the surface, but a symbolism that is not clear can never be effective or useful.

CHILE ORDERS BATTLESHIP

BUENOS AIRES, via Galveston, Tex.—A representative of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company Friday announced that Chile has placed an order with the company for one dreadnaught.

'CHANTECLER' COMING WITH MAUDE ADAMS

(Continued from page fifteen)

nized as a fine piece of literature that will live to the credit of the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon."

"Chantecler," as it is given is a brilliantly satirical drama, a fantastic comedy, and a wonderfully novel spectacle all in one. As is known man has no place in it, though he is always hovering in the background. The characters are the forest birds and the fowls and animals of the barnyard. The symbolism of it all is very clear and simple, and it is easy to discern the worldly people represented by the odd characters.

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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Clean, simple, unexcelled. Prices unequalled. In the center of shopping and amusement. Dis- tance from elevated and subway station one block distant. Room, \$2 and up. Person, \$1 and up. Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$4 and up. The Christian Science can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

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THE HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED AND REDECORATED

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ALLEN AINSLIE, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

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Open Dec. 1; 2 popular moderate priced home-like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, prop.

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Sld. C. Sykes, Manager

The Finest, Newest and most up-to-date Hotel in

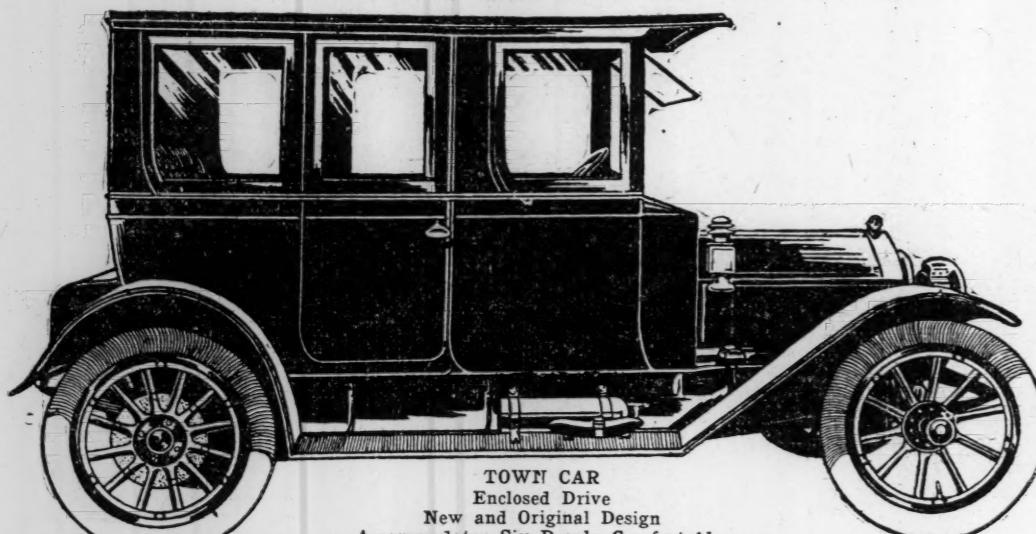
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New and Original Design
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A CAR OF CHARACTER

Appeals to the Fastidious and Discriminate Buyer—Luxurious
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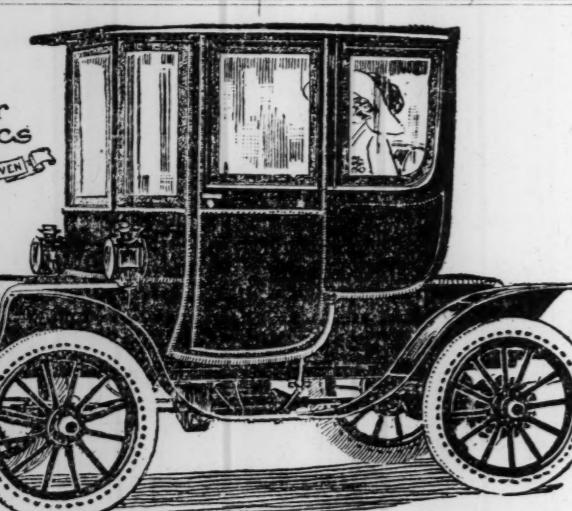
F. E. WING MOTOR CAR COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS
12 COLUMBUS AVENUE
MOTOR MART

AUTOMOBILE INVENTIONS

A rotary engine comprising a frame, said sleeve and projecting beyond the cylinder mounted to rotate upon the outer end thereof, a contact collar fixed frame, a piston in the cylinder, the frame on the inner end of the reduced portion of the sleeve, a fly wheel having a differential bore to fit on the reduced outer end of the sleeve and on the projecting end of the crank shaft, a rod movable radially on the fly wheel and having a contact piece engaging the collar, a spring for holding the contact piece normally in engagement with the collar, and a device for regulating the tension of the spring; together with an igniting device electrically connected to the contact collar and contact piece, respectively.

THE CARBURETOR CHOKE

When a choke, or starting valve arrangement is provided on the carburetor, by means of which the constant air supply may be shut off, it is often found advisable to insure easy starting, to close this valve, crank the motor two or three times and then open the valve when the motion will be found to start on the next turn.



*The Pioneer
Shaft Driven
Electric*

Ten years ago the Baker Company began the designing of shaft drive in electrics. Three years ago they perfected a shaft drive which proved so superior to any chain drive invented that chain drive on the Baker was entirely abandoned.

The success of the Baker transmission has forced other makers to adopt some form of shaft drive, but these experiments are not to be confused with the time-tried and road-tested shaft drive in Baker electrics now in its third year of successful operation—in actual service in over two thousand cars.

A. F. NEALE
Boston Distributor
21 MOTOR MART

The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.
Manufacturers
CLEVELAND, OHIO

LOZIER CARS HAVE A FINE MOUNTAIN SERVICE RECORD

Five years of hard service in the heart of the Adirondack mountains will generally be conceded to work the same hardships on a motor car as nearly double that number of seasons on good roads and gentle grades. George A. Stevens, for many years one of the best-known guides and trappers in the Adirondacks and of late years proprietor of a hotel at Lake Placid, N. Y., is authority for the statement that an automobile can stand such treatment and still be far removed from the scrap heap.

Back in 1906 when Mr. Stevens' popular quarters had begun to assume the proportions of a modern hotel, he decided to secure several motor cars for the use of his guests. At that time the

ARTILLERY WHEEL'S CHIEF POINTS TOLD BY MANUFACTURER

Main Thing Is Depth of Spokes, Charles Schwartz Says—Wood Must Be Thoroughly Dried

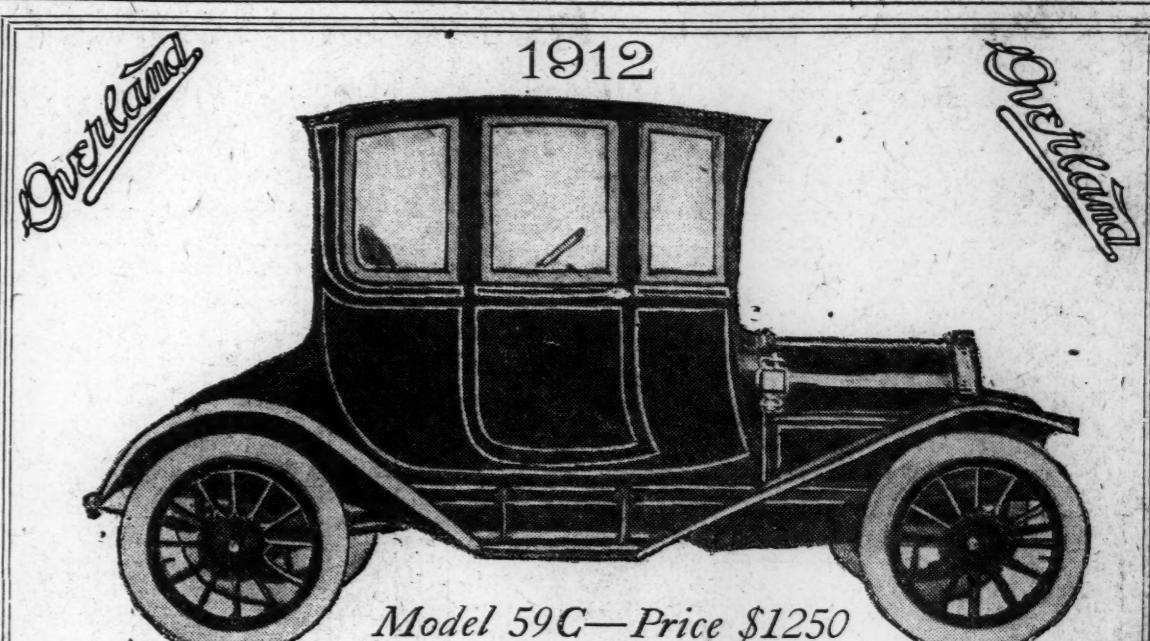
PRODUCT IMPROVED

Charles L. Schwartz of the Schwartz Wheel Company read a paper on artillery wheels at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia division of the Society of Automobile Engineers, in which he emphasized a number of the more striking points of the well built wheel. Mr. Schwartz said in part:

To make good artillery wheels it is just as important to use thoroughly dried wood as it is to use good quality. The least shrinkage will cause the wheels to become loose. For pleasure cars the wheels are generally made of hickory. There is a vast difference of quality in all wood used for wheels. Carriage and wagon wheels are graded according to the quality of the wood used; the price of the best is about four times that of lower quality.

Most automobile manufacturers have their special design, which the spokes have to be turned to suit. If by chance the spokes are the same, there is likely to be a difference in the hub diameters. Consequently all spokes not considered good are thrown out and are an entire loss.

As it is necessary to fill out the circle of the hub with the width of 10 or 12 spokes, large pieces of wood are required to make them. The spokes are generally



Model 59C—Price \$1250

Many have desired a satisfactory, popular-priced coupe, but have found none existent. Those offered have been more or less short in body design, equipment, upholstery, or mechanical conveniences. Our 59 coupe, now in its second year, contains none of these shortcomings. Its value is unquestioned. With accommodations for three passengers and a motor of 30-horsepower, its merit is unequalled, its style unequalled.

Buy by Comparison

Deliveries Are Now Being Made

CONNELL & MCKONE COMPANY

555 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

Telephone Back Bay 4314

Overland

account of more shrinkage, which is three times as much with the circumference of the annual layer as against the diameter of the wood.

Only straight fiber and heavy spokes should be used, regardless of color. The red wood is equally as strong as the white. The spokes should fit as well where they meet at the hub, fitting tight to the hub barrel, as at the shoulder inside of the wood rim. The tenon should be half the diameter of the spoke and should be the full length of the depth of the rim, and rest on the metal rim or tire. Where this is not the case the shoulder of the spoke resting on the wood rim only, at the weakest point, causes the rim to shatter under the spoke.

Where spokes are bolted to brake drums the flat fitting to the drum should be the widest part of the spoke. If the spokes are rounded toward the drum, space hard to clean out will be left. Spokes tapered in width from the rim towards the hub make the best-appearing wheels. When it is required the spokes can be turned with tapering depth and width in opposite directions with one operation. In conformity with

(Continued on page twenty-six)

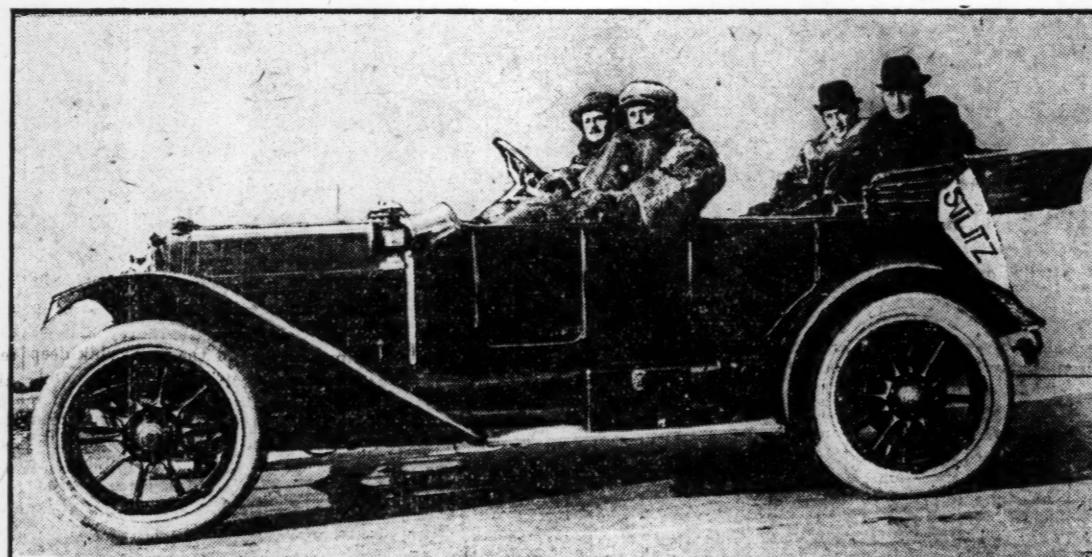
MARMON 1912 CAR VERY ATTRACTIVE

The new design Marmon town car is of the enclosed drive type, the interior being one compartment accommodating six people comfortably. It carries one door on each side and passengers can leave from either side without interfering with the driver.

A very important as well as attractive feature is its light weight, weighing scarcely more than the regular touring car, thus insuring greater tire service. The seat at the left of the driver is a swivel seat so that it can be swung to any desired position, and carries a side seat on the back so that two people can occupy it sitting back to back.

The car is finely upholstered in morocco leather with broadcloth trimmings. There is also a very large carrying space for tools and luggage under the rear seat, reached from the rear end of the car without disturbing the passengers. It is also fitted with a coil for heating purposes, taking its heat from the exhaust. It is an elegant and luxurious car of refined character and highest quality.

ONE OF THE LATEST AUTO MODELS



At wheel is F. E. Green, with F. N. Keany beside him. In back seat L. W. Martin and E. J. Bartlett

The Stutz car that made such a phenomenal run in the International sweepstakes race on the Indianapolis speedway last Memorial day, when it was driven 500 miles in 442 minutes, again showed its worth at the Fairmount park races. The Stutz car came to the Boston market during the past week, and those who have had a chance to try the car were very enthusiastic over the newest product of the Ideal Motor Company of Indianapolis. M. F. Chase of the Empire Motor Company is the agent for the new Stutz car, which is now known from coast to coast as "the car that made good in a day."

"The hard test given to the Stutz car at Fairmount park," declares Mr. Chase, "is further corroborating evidence of the car that made good in a day." The car that traveled 500 miles in 442 minutes at Indianapolis was the first Stutz car manufactured, although not the first car that Harry Stutz, the designer, manufactured, for he has been a notable figure in automobile construction for 15 years.

"He built a stock chassis for the Indianapolis race and it certainly made good. The Stutz car that we now have

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Nov. 18.....From 5:51 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 19.....From 4:50 p. m. to 6:10 a. m.
Nov. 20.....From 4:59 p. m. to 6:12 a. m.
Nov. 21.....From 4:49 p. m. to 6:13 a. m.
Nov. 22.....From 4:48 p. m. to 6:14 a. m.
Nov. 23.....From 4:46 p. m. to 6:16 a. m.
Nov. 24.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:16 a. m.

STEARNS-KNIGHT NEEDS THINNER OIL IN WINTER

J. H. McAlman, manager for the Columbia and Stearns automobiles, has sent out some specifications regarding the handling of the Stearns-Knight motor which is used in both of these cars. During the recent cold weather he had opportunity to carry on further tests with the oiling of the Knight motor, and desires to confirm and urge his former recommendation to the use of a thinner oil as the weather grows colder.

It will be found that the Stearns-Knight motor is slightly more difficult to start in cold weather than the ordinary four cylinder poppet valve motor. It must be borne in mind also that it has the same difficulties in this connection due to imperfect carburetion in cold weather, and in addition its five long bearings make it difficult to turn over when the oil in it has become stiff or congealed. Sleeves also suffer an additional resistance.

As a general proposition he prefers the use of a heavy oil in this motor, but it will be found that an oil of this kind is soon affected by a drop in the temperature, and that the use of such oil is not as satisfactory in the winter time as it would be in more moderate weather. He therefore strongly advises and recommends the use of a thin oil when and where the temperature is such that the motor becomes extremely difficult to start with the heavier oil in use.

It must be borne in mind also that these motors, as they are delivered from the factory, have been set up with all bearings very snug, and the fits between the reciprocating parts as close as it is possible to run them, and the company counts upon the lapping-in action of the motor properly to surface these reciprocating parts, and in this way to produce a final fit in these parts which can be obtained in no other way.

MARYLAND ELECTION CONTEST

BALTIMORE—Friends of Arthur P. Gorman are preparing to contest the election of Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Republican, for Governor.

HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
88 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St., Tel. B. B. 16.
Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield
REPAIRING
BLACK NICKELING & SPECIALTY

No Skidding

No Rim-Cutting

Tires 10% Oversize

Note these facts—you men who buy tires. Of all the tires made, the one in largest demand is the Goodyear No-Rim Cut tire. Over 700,000 have been sold to date. In two years the demand has increased 500%.

These tires can't be rim-cut. They are 10% oversize. Tens of thousands of users have cut tire bills in two by the use of them. Don't you know that the facts which sold 700,000 will sell these tires to you when you know them?



GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

The Double-Thick Winter Tread

We have now perfected for Non-Rim-Cut tires an ideal Non-Skid tread.

Not a flimsy addition—not a short-lived protection. It is double-thick, tough, deep-cut and enduring. We have spent three years in perfecting it.

This is an extra tread, about as thick as our regular, which is vulcanized onto the regular tread.

The resulting tread is so thick that the blocks are cut deep. And never was a tread made more wear-resisting.

This thick, tough tread means enduring protection. And it reduces danger of puncture by 30%.

The blocks present to the road surface countless edges and angles. They grasp it in every direction.

The blocks widen out at the base, so the strain is distributed over just as much tire surface as with smooth-tread tires.

This is the ideal Non-Skid tread. Nothing else of the kind even begins to compare with it. It forever does away with the

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio
Boston Branch, 669 Boylston Street

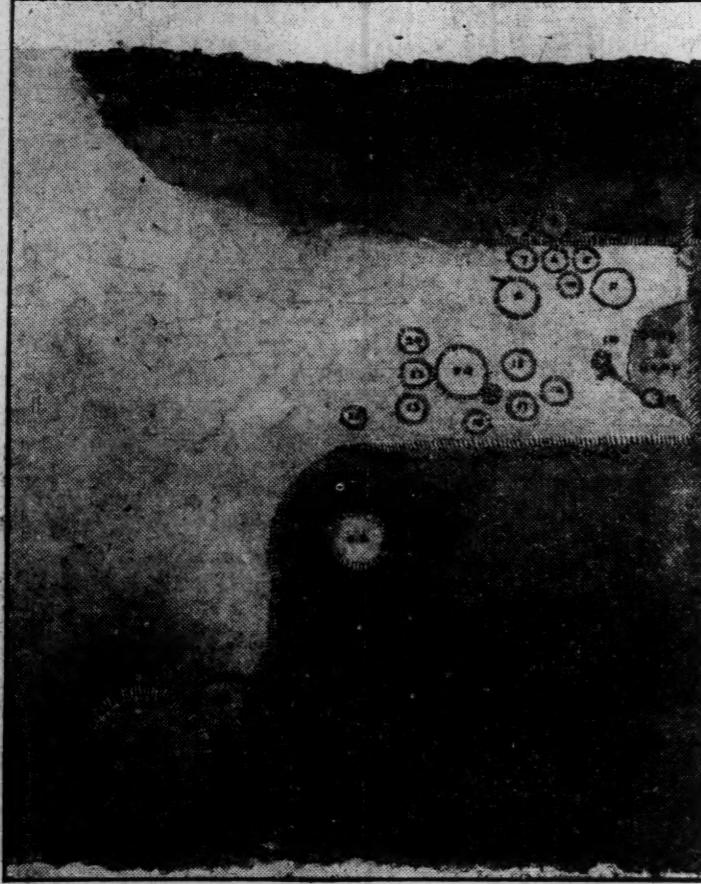
(427)

Supposed Village of Stone Age Found in Yorkshire, Eng.

Discovery of Interest to Archaeologists the World Over Made by J. Catton, a Tenant Farmer

EXPERT EXPLORES

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—A discovery of interest to archaeologists the world over has recently been made outside Fewston, a moorland village in Yorkshire, Eng. The surrounding land and moors which make the basin of the beautiful Washburn belong to the



(Specially prepared for the Monitor by Herbert Ambler from drawings and information supplied by William Storey)

Sketch plan of supposed village, showing circles and probable wall or watercourse between high ground, shaded dark, and low ground, shaded light

KEY TO DIAGRAM OF VILLAGE

ALTITUDE ABOUT 900 FEET

1. Circle of 9 feet diameter inside.
2. Circle 13 feet diameter inside.
3. Circle 12 feet diameter inside.
4. Circle 3 feet diameter inside. Supposed well.
5. Circles 8 feet diameter inside.
6. Circles 13 feet diameter inside.
7. Circle 3 feet 6 inches diameter. Primitive iron smelting furnace. Numbers 12 and 15 are connected by flue or drain.
8. Slag Heap.
9. Furnace 4 feet square.
10. Small circle, 18 inches diameter.
11. Circle 11 feet diameter, inside.
12. Circle 8 feet diameter inside.
13. Circle 10 feet diameter inside.
14. Circle 18 feet diameter inside. Very thick walls.
15. Circle 6 feet diameter inside.
16. Circle 5 feet diameter inside.
17. Circle 7 feet diameter inside.
18. Circle 4 feet diameter inside.
19. Circle 20 feet diameter inside. Supposed look-out station.
20. Supposed meeting or worshipping place 60 feet diameter.
21. Circle 24 feet diameter, with small circles about 15 inches diameter by 2 feet deep inside. Supposed place of burials.
22. Large stone leading from 27 to 28.
23. Circle 24 feet diameter.

NATCHEZ SEEKS TO REGAIN HER COMMERCIAL PRESTIGE

Business Men Cooperating in Effort to Build Up Business and Return Southern City to Place Once Held as Distributing Center

Natchez, Miss., was a thriving frontier city 100 years old when many of the southern commercial centers of today were only villages. In fact, says the Chicago Record-Herald, Natchez was the wholesale and distributing center for the vast expanse of the Mississippi valley 121 years before Chicago was incorporated as a town.

During the last decade young business men have organized to build up the commercial interests of the city on a sound business basis.

With the advantage of the Mississippi river transportation rates, in competition with seven lines of railroad reaching out for business, in all directions, Natchez business men are confident they can regain the lost prestige and build one of the great commercial centers of the South.

As early as 1716 explorers recognized

the geographical point of vantage the city held over other localities of the South. In that year its first building, Fort Rosalie, was built. And from that date Natchez became known as a natural distributing center. It supplied the large plantations of Mississippi, Louisiana and other more distant states during the pioneer days. It was the meeting point of the old wagon roads of the early '50s, used by freighters.

Today Natchez steamers ply back and forth between the chief commercial centers of the South, and carry a great bulk of the cotton and grain and manufactured products that are shipped to other Mississippi river cities.

Low transportation rates and excellent facilities for shipping by either land or water are the chief inducements of industrial enterprises by Natchez business men. A campaign to encourage

Leeds City Corporation who bought up the district some years ago in order to obtain the water rights for the two great lake-like reservoirs, Fewston and Swinsty, and it is to one of their tenant farmers, J. Catton, to whom credit must be given in the first instance for the discovery.

Authority Is Consulted

He spoke of the matter to Mr. Storey, a native of the neighboring village of Fewston, who for many years past had been a careful student of the wonderful archeological treasures of the Washburn valley. Mr. Storey is a member of the Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and it has been the writer's privilege to spend some time with him exploring this latest discovery.

There seems to be little doubt that it is a relic of the stone age, in fact the Neolithic walled village of thousands of years before the Christian era; examples of which are to be found in many parts of the country, notably at Grimspound on the wild uplands of Dartmoor.

The nearest railway station is eight miles away, and the journey from thence across some of the wildest country in Yorkshire forms a fitting prelude to what one is coming to see. Mile after mile of moorland, rugged, stern and wild, while away to the west there rises the hog back of Beamsley beacon and the three cairns of Simons' seat. The road like a white streak twists and turns amid the heather and furze bushes, then suddenly dips and runs down many hundred feet into the wonderful oasis of the Washburn valley. Here it turns sharply to the left and commences that grand run by the gorge through Keks Gill and over Beamsley.

About a mile and a half up the valley, just as the traveler emerges from a pine-clad ravine, like nothing so much as Gutch woods of the Sonnenburg, he sees before him a great outcrop rock, standing out sharply against the sky. This is the landmark, for a little east of it is the curious fold in the hillside surmounted by a single stone which marks our objective.

On the Scene

A scramble down the steep dip of the gorge to the bed of the little stream and the stiff climb up the other side for a hundred yards and we are there. At first it would seem that there is little to see, but under the able guidance of Mr. Storey, the wonder of it begins to unfold, and with the help of the plan as amended specially for The Christian Science Monitor we may go over the ground again.

A glance at this plan will give first of all some idea of the contour of the ground. As one climbs up the hill and enters the little valley over the foundation of the boundary wall of the village we have on our right the steep sides of the cap of the hill and on our left the curious fold referred to above. Before us the ground rises slightly, thus giving to the whole site the appearance and sense of complete seclusion. A glance at the plan and a comparison with the various illustrations will make the position quite clear.

At first all is only disorder, but as we wander from one pile of stones to another, circles seem to spring up on all sides. Some of these have been excavated and their perfect circular foundation revealed, and others are only indicated by a stone here and a stone there, but once we know what to look for it does not take the eye of a trained archaeologist to see that the apparently chance laid stones bear a segmental relation to one another, and that if we find the center we will find the circle. Many such circles remain yet to be excavated; the writer on one of his voyages

the location of manufacturing plants in their city is under way.

Manufacturing establishments of all kinds, particularly those using hardwoods, such as wagon and furniture factories, find Natchez an advantageous location. There are cotton, fertilizer, mattress and straw board factories there. The city occupies a place in the very center of a rapidly developing, exclusive territory where competition is limited.

Natchez points with pride to 16 wholesale and jobbing-houses that have been operating successfully for years and covering nearly every line of merchandise. It is also proud of the fact of having the only packing plant south of Cairo, which furnishes the local stock raiser with a home market for his cattle and hogs.

During the past year progress and development in the educational system of Natchez have been marked. In the schools, both public and private, there has been a steady gain in enrollment and attendance. In equipment in the way of buildings more progress has been made than in the preceding quarter of a century. As to the faculties of the schools, the number of teachers employed has been increased to keep pace with the growing number of pupils attending, and likewise steady improvement has been attempted in broadening the courses of study and in adding new departments.

Natchez, the county seat of Adams county, is on the east bank of the Mississippi river, 214 miles above New Orleans by rail and 202 miles by water.

The county extends 65 miles along the Mississippi river and 35 miles on the Homochitto river, which furnishes excellent drainage facilities. The soil of Adams county is over 25 feet in depth and in many places as fertile at the bottom as at the top. Many farms have been cultivated 100 years, and are producing as good crops today without fertilizing as they did a century ago.

The farmers there have shown they

that some of them formed circles, rough and broken, it is true, but still circles.

Skilful Arrangement

Piles of Stones, Apparently in Disorder, on Investigation Show Systematic and Skilful Arrangement

EVIDENCE CERTAIN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

No. 1—Primitive smelting furnace, at bottom of which is smelted iron stone

of discovery traced several which have yet to be unearthed.

These circles are of course the foundation of the primitive man's houses, but to begin a systematic exploration the first object which attracts the attention is the strange circular pit shown in illustration No. 1. There is little doubt here, it is a primitive smelting furnace, and would at first appear to be conclusive evidence that the settlement belonged to the iron age, which would of course bring it to nearer our own time by thousands of years—and not a few have been deceived in this way—but the fact is that the village so desirable as it is in situation to meet the needs of the primitive man has unquestionably been continuously inhabited for hundreds, maybe thousands, of years, and the stone age merged into the bronze age and the bronze age into the iron age, so that at Fewston all the ages and our own seem to meet together.

The arrangement of the furnace is primitive but effective. The fuel was charcoal from the vast forests which covered the land on all sides, and the necessary draft was supplied by means of an underground chimney or flue which runs from the first pit to the second, about 20 yards away, which may be seen in the middle distance of illustration No. 1. In the bottom of the furnace was found large quantities of smelted iron, stone and charcoal.

Leaving this interesting, but compared with the rest of the village fairly recent relic, we come to the houses themselves, and here we have all sorts of sizes to meet all sorts of requirements. Thus No. 20, the largest in the middle group on the plan, is seen at once to be the largest, being 18 feet

in diameter, and from its position in the village, and from the fact that it seems to have had a storehouse or second room adjoining, it would seem to have been the house of the chief man of the community. The other circles call for no special mention, except, perhaps, No. 1, which seems to have been built into the wall which ran across the mouth of the valley, perhaps in order that through an opening in the walls a view might be obtained down the ravine beneath, but this is only a conjecture.

A very small circle above those appearing on the plan is interesting, as there seems to be little doubt that this was the well which supplied the village with water. It is now dried up, the spring having found an outlet lower down the hill, but some of the older inhabitants of the neighboring village remember when there was water in it, and that the flow was steady and constant is evidenced by the fact that all through the great drought of the past summer the present spring never failed.

Place of Worship?

And so we pass up the village street and following the line of the boundary wall round the shoulder of the little hill upon which the lookout is placed, we come to perhaps the most interesting thought-arresting object in a most interesting discovery—the great circle 60 feet in diameter, seen in the bottom left hand corner of the plan. This circle as will be seen is completely isolated from the others, while beyond it (below and at the left in the plan) and connected with it by the beautiful slab of rock, seen in illustration No. 2, is another and smaller circle 24 feet in diameter and completely full of still smaller circles, 18 inches in diameter. This circle corresponds in size to another one at the opposite side of the great circle and a line connecting the three centers would run due east and west. Here intelligent conjecture based on much real evidence runs into entralling paths. Was the great circle the church of this peaceful primitive people?

More than ever here as one stands above this meeting-place of ages bygone does one ask, who were they, these people who worshipped here, and what did they worship, and what hopes did they carry with them as they entered this rugged temple? The silent stones can tell us nothing. Through all the ages they have lain on this wind-swept hill and kept their secret, but as we look up and down that wonderful valley and let the calm grandeur of the scene sink deep into our hearts, suddenly we clasp hands with these people across the ages, for we recognize that desire for the highest and most beautiful which prompted them to build their church here, to choose this wonderful site for their rude temple of stone, for as the primitive man, stooping low to pass through the narrow, low, pointed doorway, raised himself up and stood on the great slab without, he looked down the valley to the sun as it rose in all its golden glory above the dark green pine tops, and up as it sank down a blaze of red behind the great rock, just as the writer saw it but a short time ago.

Little Known of Dwellers

And so it is always, as at Fewston so at Grimspound, little can be known of these strange vanished people, and all that is known of them is written in stone on all the high places of the land, from Dartmoor to Orkney. Who they were, when they were, what they were like,

what they hoped, what they feared, when they vanished away and how, is buried in great silence. Archaeologists have in thought reconstructed their villages, built up again their houses, reared anew their rough, stone temples, and filled them and their village streets with a living people, making the whole in its rough primitive beauty live before us, yet little of any certainty is known save this, that they were a pastoral people who for the most part lived at peace with their neighbors.

Yet we can learn lessons from silence, and the silence of those age-worn stones in the Washburn valley have lessons indeed for the seeing eye and the hearing ear, for out of all the unlikeness to ourselves in this simple people we have

Foundations of Structures Circular in Form and One May Be of Temple or Meeting Place

PHOTOS ARE TAKEN

found one great likeness, one great desire in common, one great mark forever pressed toward us, and so greeted them as brothers and shaken hands. And as we come away and walk down the valley there comes to us the thought so grandly expressed by Emily Bronte in the verse, "Who once lives, never dies."



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

DALLAS SEES IN ITS LIBRARY SPLENDID CIVIC INVESTMENT

Ten Years of Growth Show 12,000 Readers Registered in Community—Books Sent As Far Away As City of Mexico

The Dallas public library which is

rounding out its tenth year, has 12,000 registered readers in the city. When the library was founded it had less than 10,000 volumes, of which 2000 were public documents. Now there are about 35,000 books, of which 5000 are public documents. As a business investment on the part of the city of Dallas, says the Dallas News, the building of the library at Commerce and Harwood streets may be said to have paid well. Andrew Carnegie gave the money for the building in the summer of 1910. Just prior to this the lot for the library was purchased for \$15,000. The lot is now estimated to be worth \$150,000, fronting 100 feet on Commerce, 200 feet on Harwood and 100 feet on Jackson streets. The entire property is valued at \$250,000.

Library statistics throughout the United States have been seen to reflect rather accurately the population of the cities, the rule being that the registered readers are about 10 per cent of the population. Dallas has 12,000 readers. With the growth of extensions, said Miss Rosa M. Leeper, librarian, "the main library will eventually become a storehouse for the more important and valuable books."

After the first year of the library's work a children's story hour was inaugurated, which offers to the little ones of the community an imaginative stimulus.

The simple and thrilling stories of the fairies and ogres are told by trained teachers and workers among children.

Important in its influence has been the helpfulness of the library to the school children of Dallas. It has been said that high school students cannot do their prescribed work satisfactorily without the use of a good library. Miss Bessie S. Stemons is in charge of the room and assists the children in their reference work.

Lists of new books have been prepared for publication from time to time, and when the public interest seemed large, it was necessary to convert the club room into a teachers' reference and the reading room and the Carnegie hall from an auditorium into a book room. It is planned to change low cases in the stack room to double-deck stacks, so there may be more room for the accumulating volumes. The change will make the capacity of the stack room 60,000 volumes.

Commemorating with the wonderful

NORTH YAKIMA WILL SAVE MONEY

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—By reducing the salary of city engineer from \$3,000 to \$2,000 a year, by combining the offices of plumbing, building and electrical inspectors, each of which paid \$1,500 a year, into one paying \$1,200, and by doing away with the offices of commissioner of streets and chief of police, the new city next year will save \$6,000 in salaries of appointive officers.

The commissioner of public works will act as street commissioner, thus saving to the city \$1,500, and Mayor Splat will be chief of police, saving another \$1,500 in this way.

The commissioner of finance plans a new system of paying the city workmen which will obviate the discounting of warrants.

UNITED STATES ABSORBS PLANT

WASHINGTON, Ore.—The secretary of the interior has formally approved the transfer to the United States of the irrigation system of the Prosser Falls Land & Power Company, in Benton county, Washington.

The property is to be incorporated into the Sunnyside unit of the Yakima project. No cash consideration was involved, the transfer being made on the basis of credit on water rights under the government system.

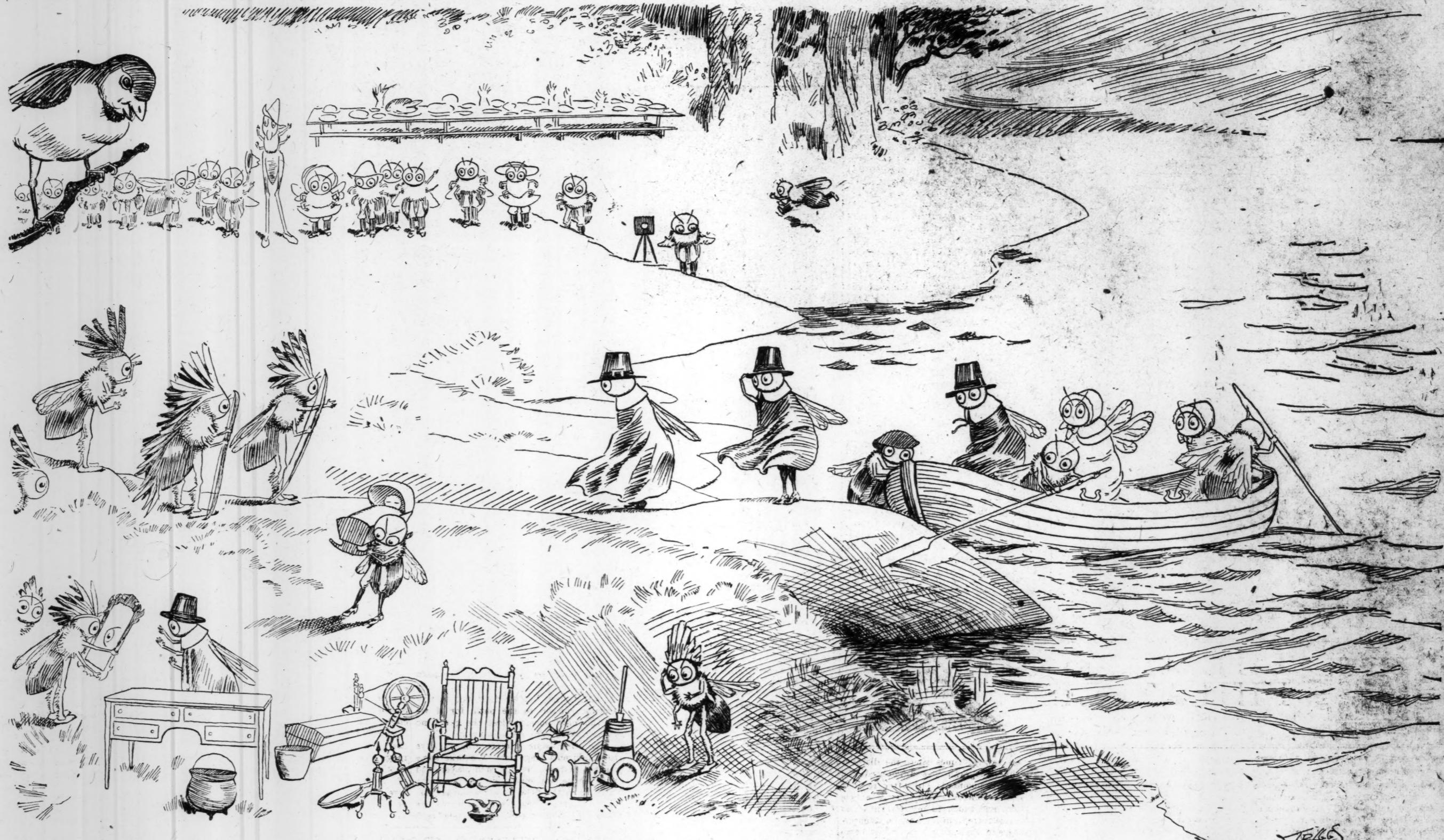
SWORN IN AS GEORGIA GOVERNOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Taking the oath of office as Governor of Georgia, John M. Slaton, president of the state Senate, Thursday became temporary heir of Hoke Smith, who resigned to become United States senator. One of his first acts will be to call an election for Governor.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Buzz knows another game
That has a funny name;
He heard the children say
The pageant was a play.

They played it at the school.
Buzz watched and learned the rule;
The bees, as well he knew,
Could play a pageant, too.

He says a boat was in it,
That went an inch a minute;
It bumped upon some rocks
And splashed the funny frocks.

Some boys had flaring feathers,
And leggings made of leathers,
And when the boat drew near
They yelled and acted queer.

And every feathered lad
A bow an' arrow had;
And looked as if in doubt
Just what 'twas all about.

But when they saw a mirror
And objects even queer,
The feathered boys grew mild
And quite politely smiled.

That funny-handled warmer,
That's down there in a corner,
Was useless, some one said,
To folks who had no bed.

The churn looks rather odd,
For on the forest sod.
As some one said, no cows
Were ever seen to brouse.

The spinning wheel for flax
They said was free of tax;
No chance for competition
Save hunting deer and fishin'.

And other pieces, see 'em,
Were brought for a museum;
The bees have seen the same
In through the window pane.

So Buzz has drilled the bees
To act quite at their ease.
Wren says ('twas overheard)
"Sam looks just like a bird."

Tho' the luncheon is no part
Of the pageant, which is art,
'Twill become, the bees declare,
Soon a part of every player.

FIRST PAPER

TABLEAUX GIVEN BY CHILDREN

HISTORY PRESERVED ON COINS

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Long ago a Japanese walked through his pretty garden to his home; his hands were clasped behind his back and he was thinking, as he crossed the bridge to pluck a fresh wistaria blossom that hung just over his head. This little man had a great many parcels to send out from his shop every week, and he had always wrapped them in silk; but this was an expensive material and he needed something cheaper for his purpose. All at once a wasp came flitting toward him, but he thrust it away that it might not nip his nose, and lo! there at his hand was a wasp's nest! It was made of thin woodpulp, softened into a thin paste by the jaws of the insect, then formed and left to dry.

"Why can't I do that same thing?" thought the Japanese merchant. "Get certain wood, form it into a pulp by means of water from the river and make something like this wasp's nest in consistency, to wrap about my packages." So this was the way paper was first discovered: A wasp flew across the path of a man who walked one day in a vine-clad garden of old Japan.—Exchange.

COCOA FUDGE

Cocoa fudge is prepared as follows: Put one fourth of a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a saucepan, and when the butter has melted add a heaping cupful of powdered sugar, nine teaspoonsfuls of cocoa and a pinch of salt. Cook, stirring constantly, until the ingredients have blended, then, with only occasional stirring, continue to cook about eight minutes, or a trifle longer if necessary. As soon as the syrup "strings" remove it from the fire, add vanilla to taste; set the saucepan into cold water and beat—not too hard—until it begins to thicken perceptibly. Cool in buttered tins. When half cold mix in squares. If desired, nut meats or candied fruits may be chopped and added to this "fudge" at the same time that the flavoring extract is introduced.

If these are basted on with coarse mercerized cotton thread in large stitches, they will look like rich embroidery."

"Last year, says a high school teacher, we wished to have a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving, so instead of the usual athletic stunts we turned Puritan for the occasion. It took some time to prepare, but it was a glorious success, and it made us realize what Thanksgiving day is like.

"Our glee club of mixed voices gave 'The Pilgrim Fathers,' by George F. Root. Of course it is old, but the music is splendid. We gave it in the high school auditorium, and it was easily staged. The girls made the Puritan costumes; the Indian costumes we rented or borrowed.

"This was the main part of the program, and the different classes completed it with varied selections. By charging 25 cents admission we made enough money to pay the expenses of our athletic department."

"Besides studying the Bible for information concerning ancient costumes, habits and manners, many ideas were gained from collections of famous pictures and illustrated books describing Oriental countries."

"Some of the pictures were preceded by the reading of a few verses of Scripture relating to the scene or person exhibited. The poem, 'Jephthah's Daughter' was recited by an elocutionist just before the tableau was shown. Vocal selections from the 'Cantata of Ruth' introduced the pictures of Ruth and Naomi. A song from the 'Cantata of Esther' accompanied the last number of the program.

WHY?

HISTORY PRESERVED ON COINS

TODAY'S PUZZLE

WHY?

W^HY is an ink-blot round? We can find this out by experimenting with ink-bLOTS. If our blotting-paper is not the same quality and thickness all through, or if the ink falls at an angle on the paper instead of straight down upon it, or if the blotting-paper is held at an angle instead of flat, we shall find that the blots are not round, and so we can learn what the conditions are that make a blot round.

It is round because the forces that pull the ink out and make the blot are equal in all directions, says an exchange.

The ink strikes the paper at a point, and in all directions around that point forces are pulling equally. If there are no other forces at work to make the balance unequal, of course it follows that the ink must take the form of a circular drop.

If we make a second blot, and begin at the edge of the first, the second drop will not form a circle, because the forces on all sides are no longer equal; for on one side the paper is ink-free, and on another it is soaked with ink.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HOW JANET FILLED THE CHINKS

JANET DUNCAN had just come home from college at the close of a school year, and as she was unpacking her trunk was thinking of the president's words in his last address to the students.

"Accomplish things worth while," he had said. "Let every action be a perfect brick in the building of your character," and Janet, being a practical young person, intended to apply the principle.

"Poor mother!" she said to herself. "She has worked hard to give me a college education and take care of the other children too, and I'd like to show her that it has been worth while. I can't do anything great or wonderful, but I can take charge of the house and let her rest."

Half an hour later she discovered her mother, getting supper, for the Duncans could not afford hired help.

"Now, mother!" cried the girl, "let me get supper! Be a nice little mommy, please, and go be a fine lady while your young daughter acts the servant."

"Why, thank you, dear," replied Mrs. Duncan, smiling upon the winsome, would-be Bridget, "but I think I'd better do it. I've had so much experience that it is easy for me. If you want to help, though," she added, as she saw the bright face fall, "you may peel these potatoes."

"All right, mother," was the cheerful rejoinder; but inwardly Janet was a little disappointed, as she saw the change of "making a brick" slipping from her. She helped in various little ways, and after supper washed and wiped the dishes.

As the days went on Janet's work proved to be the little insignificant tasks which any one can do, but which no one wants to do; and as she laughingly observed, she was the "odd-job man."

When she offered to see she could help most by pulling out bastings; if she was willing to help entertain her mother's visitors she was needed to keep the children quiet; and so it went, all through the summer.

One day Mrs. Duncan stopped her daughter in the midst of dishwashing,

and taking the girl's face in her hands, she said: "Janet, dear, do you realize what a comfort you are to me? I couldn't get along without my 'odd-job man,' and I am so thankful that college hasn't spoiled her!"

Janet flushed with pleasure, but before she could answer her mother was gone. "Oh," she breathed, "I'm so glad! Now I don't care if I haven't made any 'bricks.' Perhaps, musingly, "perhaps the mortar that 'chinks in' between other people's bricks does just as much good in the world?"—Youths Companion.

MOTION AND SOUND

Procure a piece of lead pipe having a bore of about two inches and being three inches long. The lead should be the thickest at hand. The pipe being set up on end, we will call it the stand. Now obtain a piece of brass eight inches long and about one or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick. File away the edges of one of the flat sides to make it oval shaped. It will then rock to and fro if put in motion upon a table.

This is called the hummer. Now heat one end of the hummer and lay it across the stand, oval side down. Give it a slight rock to commence with, and it will continue in motion, producing a peculiar humming sound for a very long time—in fact, until the hummer and the stand are of the same temperature, says the Philadelphia North American.

The measurements given here are not essential to the success of this experiment, but are merely intended as a guide.

LOOKING AHEAD

Governess—Eat up your food, child. The day will come when you will wish that you had such a nice rice pudding to eat.

Little Girl—Will it, Miss Pearsall? Then perhaps I'd better keep it till then. —Punch.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be his

CAMERA CONTEST



"Under the Lilacs," in the Arnold arboretum — Pretty scene in one portion of Boston park system

EVERY spring there is a beautiful display of lilac blossoms in the Arnold arboretum, a section of the Boston park system, and thousands of people go to see the flowers. The picture shows two little visitors. It is entitled "Under the Lilacs," and is a very pretty composition. E. E. Dawson, Winthrop, Mass., receives this week's one dollar award.

Honorable mention: Rowland R. Shepardson, Reading, Mass.; Mildred F. Price, Brookline, Mass.; E. H. Godfrey, Houston, Tex.; Mary L. Hedge, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Lillian Sandoz, Mobile, Ala.; Lula D. Harris, Charleroi, Pa.; Corinne C. Belden, Elizabeth, N. J.; Elizabeth Webster, Bath, Me.; Goldie M. Berg, Chicago, Ill.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be his

toric places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

ART GALLERY

The art gallery idea is admirably adapted to club entertainment or it is fine for a home party, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. All the objects in parentheses should be placed around the room, numbered to correspond with the titles of pictures in the catalogues (type written), which may be sold for 5 cents each.

The Rejected Suit (old uniform). A Rather Stiff Customer (poker). We Meet to Part Again (scissors).

An Irish Seaport (cork). To Cover Defeat (pair of slippers).

The Grub That Makes the Butter Fly (piece of toast).

Sweet Sixteen (sixteen lumps of sugar).

Off the Cliffs of Dover (chalk).

Retired From the Service (broken plate).

Ahead of the Times (heading of a newspaper).

A Sweet Pair (pear).

Reminiscences of Infancy (a feeding bottle).

Old English Tiles (high hats).

Fall of Greece (drops of fat on piece of paper).

Ruins of China (broken cups).

Something to Adore (a door handle).

A Striking Subject (a hammer).

Dressed for Dinner (cooked potatoes).

A Study in Oils (sardines).

Family Jars (earthenware jars).

A Stirring Subject (spoon).

A Swimming Match (match floating in cup of water).

The Commentator (potato).

A Swarm of Bees (b, b, b, b, b, b).

After Tea (U).

Absent (nothing at all).

Shades of Evening (lampshades).

UP TO DATE

"Come out and see our Meadow fine," said Mr. Beetle Bug.

"It's up to date in every way. The very slowest slug

is trying hard to get ahead in all the latest things.

And goes so fast sometimes, it seems as though he must have wings.

"All travelers by Elevated Road, keep to the right. And hurry with the crowd to take the Dandelion Flight.

Then there's our Airship Service, which has brought us great renown;

You may have heard of it yourself,—tis called the Thistledown.

"We have, likewise, the Subways of the Anglerworm Express—

There soon will be—Tube Line underneath the Brook, I guess.

The Water-beetle Motor Boats are busy night and day,

And they connect with all the trains that chance to come our way.

WHITE RHINOCEROS OF AFRICA

THE white rhinoceros is, next to the elephant, the largest of existing mammals, writes former President Theodore Roosevelt in the American Museum Journal. There are three groups of existing rhinoceros; the two-horned species of Africa, the one-horned species of the Indian region, and the little Sumatran rhinoceros—the three separate stems of ancestry going back at least to early Pliocene and probably to Miocene times. At one time rhinos of many different kinds and covering the widest variety of form and habit abounded in America, and in Europe species lasted to the days of paleolithic man.

In its range the square-mouthed rhino offers an extraordinary example of discontinuous distribution. It was originally known from South Africa, south of the Zambezi, and was believed to exist nowhere north of that river. Then, when it had been practically exterminated in South Africa, it was rediscovered far to the north beyond the equator. In the immense extent of intervening territory it has never been found.

WHAT BOY THOUGHT WAS BEST

ONE time there was a little boy, and he lived in a house with a pretty yard all around it. There was soft, green grass for him to play in. There were tall trees that made it shady and nice when the sun was hot, and flowers were in the borders.

There were other pretty houses in that town, and way down the street at

—Churchman.

the other end he could see a meadow with daisies growing in it.

One afternoon the gate was open and he ran through it and down the long street till he came to the meadow. A big boy was there watching some sheep. He talked to the big boy and played with the little lambs. He gathered flowers and listened to the birds sing. He tried to catch the butterflies and waded in the little brook.

After awhile the sun began to go down and the shepherd boy started away with the sheep. The little boy said:

"Shepherd boy, please stay and play with me,

I am not tired, as you can see."

But the shepherd boy said:

"Home is the very best place of all, When the shadows begin to fall."

Then the little boy said:

"Little lambs, please come and play with me,

For I am not tired, as you can see."

But the little lambs said:

"Our own sheep-fold is best of all, When the shadows begin to fall."

The little boy called to the birds:

"Little birds, you come play with me, For I am not tired, as you can see."

But the little birds spread their wings and said:

"Our own little nest is best of all, When the shadows begin to fall."

Then he saw a butterfly, and so he said:

"Butterfly, please come play with me, For I am not tired, as you can see."

But the butterfly sailed away and said:

"My own little place is best of all, When the shadows begin to fall."

He looked at the daisies down in the grass and said:

"Little daisies, please come play with me,

For I am not tired, as you can see."

But the daisies nodded their heads and said:

"To go to sleep is best of all, When the shadows begin to fall."

Then the little boy looked down the street and saw his own little home with the pretty grassy yard and the tall trees and the gate wide open, and he ran home just as fast as he could. He went back up the long street, through the gate to the front porch, and who do you think was there to meet him? Yes, his own dear mother. He ran right into her arms and she put them around him and said, "My own little boy, I am so glad to see you!"

After he had said his prayers and was in his own little bed, ready to go to sleep, he put his arms around his mother's neck and said:

"Home and mother are best of all, When the shadows begin to fall."

—Kindergarten Review.

NEW GAMES OF SHUTTLECOCK

SIX hundred years ago playing at shuttlecock was a famous pastime. New ways of playing old games are always interesting, and two are quite simple.

The first game is a kind of badminton, only we do not use a net. We simply stand each side of a path in the garden or in a park, and beat the shuttlecock from one to another without letting it fall. The first one who lets it touch the ground loses a point, and we can settle beforehand how many points are to be reckoned as a game. This is a good game to make us alert and to train the eye to see quickly. We need not stand in one position, but can run up and down on each side of the path in order to strike the shuttlecock back to our partner, but we must not on any account run on to the path, for if we do this only once we lose the game, no matter what the score may be.

The other game is more difficult, says the Children's Magazine. We take some lengths of tape, one for each player, and with these we make circles upon the lawn or in the field, at a reasonable distance apart. Then the various players take up their places, one inside each circle, with battledore and shuttlecock in hand, and at a given signal they all begin to beat up their shuttlecock. This they continue to do as long as each shuttlecock is not allowed to touch the ground, but as soon as one does so that player falls out. The others keep on till there is only one left using his battledore, and he or she wins the game. The point of difficulty in this game is that the players are not allowed to step outside of their tape circles, although they are at liberty to turn round and move about as much as they can inside the confined space. But directly a player puts a foot outside the circle he falls out of the game.

Of course, everything is very simple at first, but as the fun gets faster it is not so easy to save oneself from overbalancing and stepping beyond the circle. The beauty of this game is that it is suitable for any number of players; the only thing to remember is to arrange the tape circles not too near one another, but to give the players plenty of room, so that they will not interfere with one another. There should be an umpire, whose decision is accepted as final.

THE exploration by Dr. Otto Frodin of the remains of a village of lake dwellers in Sweden, near Alvastra, in East Gothland, will, it is thought, throw new light on the prehistoric peoples of that interesting land. The location of a village over a lake indicates a desire on the part of the inhabitants to protect themselves against hostile neighbors, and in this case it is probable that a colony of Scandinavians of Germanic origin constructed pile dwellings on swampy ground in order not to readily be taken by surprise by a non-

Scandinavian wild tribe, of nomad tastes, which lived by hunting and fishing in the vicinity.

The explorations so far carried on, which cover about 175 square yards, show that this was a settlement of agricultural people of the later stone age who cultivated grain and apples, possessed domestic animals such as swine, goats, cows, sheep and dogs, chased wild animals, and made utensils of stone, flint, bone and horn. The stone utensils consist of axes, with and without a hole, splinters of flint, and about 100 "knocking-stones" for the fastening of instruments. Tinder was also found, showing the methods of obtaining fire.

Among the objects of bone and horn were chisels, daggers and awls, a couple of bone "shanks," and a novel article of steg-horn, which may possibly have been an implement for skinning slaughtered animals. Some new types of knives, made of wild boar bones, were also found.

More than half of the site of the lake village remains to be dug out from under the layer of swamp land which covers it. The complete work of exploration, which may demand several years, will, Dr. Frodin thinks, shed fresh light on many problems of race and cultural development.

BOY'S PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK

Tommy had been reading about the census of the United States and had been slowly trying to grasp the fact that there were 76,000,000 of people in this country, says the New York Sun.

On looking a little further, he found that 39,000,000 of them were men and boys and that about 14,000,000 were papas, like his own papa, and he wondered how many of these papas were equally enthusiastic over baseball.

When he got a little deeper into the subject and found that there were 791,564 American boys born of his own age, he had an idea.

"Papa," he exclaimed suddenly, "you know you told me last summer that as there were eight clubs trying to win the pennant it was seven to one against the Giants getting the trophy because there were seven other clubs in the running for it."

"Yes," responded the fond parent, laying down his paper and looking approvingly at the young hopeful over his spectacles. "That is the exact mathe-

"OFFICIALLY SEALED"

Champions Bulletin illustrates a

Boston Awaits Opening of Grand Opera Season on Nov. 27

THREE SOPRANO TYPES, EACH UNSURPASSED IN HER LINE



(Copyright, 1909, E. P. Foley, New York)
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First of Italian light voices



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MME. BELLA ALLEN
German fairy legend interpreter



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Needed by Mr. Russell!

Wagnerian Tenor, Who
Has Leading Part When
Weingartner Conducts



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SINGING AND DANCING ARTS FAVORED



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)
MISS FELY DEREYNE
Accomplished voice in mid-soprano range



(Photo by E. Chickering, Boston)
DOLORES GALLI
Solo dancer of new ballet

MUNICIPALITY is a word taking on new definition in America in the second decade of the twentieth century. The theory that each section of the country consists of one dominating city with smaller cities tributary to it and that the country as a whole consists of one metropolitan center or two holding the supremacy over all the minor centers, is being shaken. Another theory is gaining support, that the country is made up of many municipalities all contributing their particular commercial and artistic genius to the sum of national life. And here no pretense is made by the lesser communities to equality of accomplishment with the larger; emphasis is laid on the unity of purpose in all the communities, great and small.

Boston assumes the star role in the drama of New England development, and yet it makes the drama as a whole of more importance than its own part in it. Two years ago some Bostonians of broad civic vision established an opera company, which they intended should be one more thing to justify the presumptions of their municipality as an art center. Not long afterwards other Bostonians set afoot undertakings that should assert in modern terms the city's commercial claims.

Leadership, not dominance, was the note sounded in both the new movements. A contributing element to New England life and to the national life, and in no sense a tribute-laying force, the future lyric Boston and the future trafficking Boston aver that they shall be. The city now building on the innermost curve of Massachusetts bay unites with any other cities that will go in with it in enlarging the business boundaries and the intellectual confines of America.

Fine promises. Let us see how those on the inland side of town are turning out.

Some interesting things are expected, or were expected, such as visits from Maeterlinck, Debussy and Laparra. Let us pay only speculative attention to them.

Some things are beyond all doubt determined. For example, the Boston Opera Company of 1911-12 will have precisely the same artistic motives actuating it that it had in its first two seasons. To the assurance of questioners it will possess ampler means of carrying out its purposes than it has had heretofore. It will have the same uncertain period in its prosperity near Jan. 1 that it has previously had—the same decline in its regular patrons' interest during the holiday season that all American opera undergoes.

As to repertory, Mr. Russell's company is fundamentally an Italian company and its chief works are of the Italian school. What thrives with the public of Milan thrives with the public of Boston. Puccini and Verdi are the lyric composers whose works are staple in the Ricordi warehouse. The music of Puccini is as primarily necessary, or seems to be to all directors but Mr. Dippel of the Chicago opera, in the building of a modern lyric city as steel is in the building of a modern business city. Without Verdi and Puccini on the Boston opera stage, half the vocal timber of the company, and the most costly half at that, would be useless. Verdi will call out the florid talent of the company in "Traviata" and "Rigoletto," and will now fill in the quiet times between new productions and now will make a night of excitement, ac-

cording to whether Tetrazzini or a less-famed soprano takes the leading role. Verdi, too, will call out the full dramatic powers of the company in "Aida," or such part of them as the calculations of the director find sufficient to meet the subscribers' ideas of standards. Again Verdi will permit the robust tenor side of the operatic argument to have the run of the stage in "Trovatore" and "Otello" performances. The perennial joy that the role of Manrico is to a manager, the fraternity of listeners can probably never appreciate. Given a great artist to fill this part, the director can keep his public entertained while he is preparing his triumphs of production with his main singing forces.

Verdi makes great but definite demands. A Tetrazzini or a Slezak will fill them and there is the end of managerial thinking about it. Puccini makes great demands and various. However it be with other publics, the Boston public will not have its Puccini in a standardized type of interpretation; it never believes that the last word has been said. It will have a new Butterly, a new Pinkerton and a new Sharpless; it will have a new Floria Tosca, a new Cavaradossi and a new Scarpia; it will have a new Minnie, a new Johnson and a new Rance; it will have the Milan lyric master's combinations of soprano, tenor and baritone in all the diversity of reading it can. Whatever comes and goes on the opera house stage, whatever Violetta or Gilda triumphs or fails to triumph, whatever Radames sings "Celeste Aida" out of tune or in tune, a skitfully cast "Madam Butterfly," "Tosca" or "Girl of the Golden West" will always make lyric Boston find itself, will always make the town rejoice anew in its developing powers of art expression.

The solo tenor forces of the company are stronger than they have ever been before. The right voices for every important high-masculine role will probably always be available. Edmond Clement returns for 2 performances. Mr. Constantino will be in the company the first half of the season. Mr. Jadlowker will be available as often as Mr. Russell need call on him. Mr. Conti will again be dramatic tenor in Italian and French repertoires.

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All the Italian operas will be conducted as heretofore by Messrs. Conti, Moran- zoni and Goodrich.

The French department of repertory has been extended through the efforts of Mr. Russell and Mr. Caplet in Paris the past summer. New works to be introduced in the French repertory are "Samson and Delilah" and "Pelleas and Melisande," the "Blue Forest," "Werther" and "Thais." Mr. Caplet thus enlarges his duties in the Debussy and Massenet fields of interpretation. Furthermore he undertakes to read a score which comments on a Biblical drama, and a score which carries the fairy story in opera one step further. Aubert's "Blue Forest" is the first European opera to give the Boston Opera House the dignity of a first production on any stage.

The German department of the repertory, which has been the scantiest of all heretofore and has depended for half its strength on assistance from New York, will now be extended to an original production of Wagner's "Tristan." This will be in the nature of a special season at the opera house and will be for the benefit of each set of subscribers in turn. A special conductor is to take charge of the Wagnerian performance, Felix Weingartner, who arrives in Boston Feb. 6, and stays two weeks.

The English department of the repertory has been curtailed and at present promises only Converse's "Sacrifice."

As to singers—Madame Tetrazzini will assist in the Italian repertory for half the season. Another light soprano to whom important work will be given is the new artist Madame Martini. Miss

Bernice Fisher, a light soprano who developed into an artist of the first class last year, will be given roles of the first demand in opera of both the Italian and French schools. The dramatic soprano will devolve largely on Mme. Melis, Mme. Nordica, Miss Mary Garden and Mme. Brozia. For special performances Mr. Russell will have the assistance of Mmes. Alten, Destinn and Gadski of the Metropolitan opera. He will also have Mmes. Eames and Marcel in their only American appearances. Mme. Maeterlinck will appear in "Pelleas and Melisande," both the opera and the play as given in out-of-course performances. Chief among Miss Mary Garden's impersonations in Boston will be her "Carmen." Mme. Alten will take the German fairy opera responsibilities in "Hansel and Gretel."

The contralto work will devolve largely on Mme. Gay. Mme. Gerville-Reache is one of the regular contraltos and will probably be heard in Amneris and Dalila, two of her strongest impersonations. A new artist is Mme. DeCourcy. Among the former members who will appear regularly in contralto roles are Mmes. Claesens, Swartz and Leveroni. Mme. Homer, like a few other Metropolitan sopranos, will take part in a limited number of performances.

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stage effects are won by the simplest means.

An important addition to the scenic appliances this year is the cyclorama sky-canvas, a curtain running on an up and down roller and therefore at right angles with the ordinary drop scene. Electrically worked, it serves to place the sky at any distance behind the proscenium arch that is desired. It operates in much the same manner as the shade on the door of a trolley-car which the motorman is so anxious about after the lights are on. The cyclorama enables the stage director to secure better perspectives than he can have by the old drop-scene method and it gives him a sky which does not sag at the upper corners.

The repertoire for the first week presents one novelty, "Samson et Dalila," on Monday night. On Wednesday night "Fosc" will be given, and while the interpretation of the leading character by Carmen Melis is more or less familiar, the delineation of Scarpia by M. Scotti will be new. M. Scotti's Scarpia is regarded by some as his greatest work. Cavaradossi will be sung by M. Constantino. There will be many innovations in scenic effects. The others in the cast will be Florence de Courcy, a young American contralto; Bernard Olshanski, Ernesto Giaccone, Attilio Polcini, A. Silli and Luigi Tavechia. M. Moranzoni will conduct.

The Friday night performance of "Aida" will present Mme. Emmy Destinn as Aida, Mme. Mari Gay as Amneris, M. Zenatello as Radames, M. Polose as Amnon and M. Lankow as Ramfis. The others in the cast will be Florence de Courcy and Messrs. Giaccone, Silli and Luigi Conti will direct the music.

The first matinee, on Saturday, Dec. 2, brings a presentation of "Carmen," with Mme. Gay as the heroine, M. Clement as the corporal and M. Mardones as the toreador. Mmes. Jeska Swartz, Bernice Fisher and Marie Louise Martini will sing, respectively, the parts of Mercedes, Micaela and Frasquita; Gaston Barreau, a French baritone, will sing Zuniga, Max Kaplick will be Morales, M. Giaccone will sing the part of Remendado, and D. Leo that of Dancaire. This performance will give the public the opportunity of judging the work of Dolores Galli, the new dancer. Andre Caplet will conduct the "Carmen" performance.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 3, a grand operatic concert at popular prices will be given. The second act of "Samson et Dalila" will be given in oratorio form, as well as the prologue from "Mefistofele," with soloists, full chorus and orchestra. Andre Caplet will direct the scenes for half an hour. Some telling

"Samson et Dalila," M. Conti will be in

charge of "Mefistofele," and Wallace Goodrich will conduct the "other" scenes.

An unusual feature will be two instrumental soloists, Glenn Dillard Gunn, the American pianist and musical writer, and Horace Britt, the first cellist of the Boston Opera House orchestra.

Mr. Gunn has made frequent appearances in concert and recital, and has lectured at the University of Chicago and elsewhere in the middle West. He is musical editor of the Chicago Tribune. In former seasons Mr. Gunn has appeared as soloist with such organizations as the Thomas orchestra and the New York and Minneapolis Symphony orchestras.

Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 3:30 o'clock: "Aria Pastorale Variante," Murschhauser; "La Gemmante," Dandrieu; valse, A flat major, valse, C sharp minor, polonaise, F sharp minor, G sharp minor, polonaise, F sharp minor, Chopin; "Etude," Liszt; "Cloches à Travers les Feuilles," Poisson d'Or; "Reflets dans l'Eau," Debussy; "Danse de Puck," Le Petit Berger; Debussy; "Zortzie," Albeniz; dances Espagnoles, No. II, No. V, Grados; "Requie," Gabriel Gravé.

The Wagner orchestral program of the pension fund concert is as follows: Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," prelude to "Lohengrin," funeral music, Act III, "Dusk of the Gods"; prelude and finale from "Tristan and Isolde"; "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal"; overture, "Tannhauser."

George Copeland, the pianist, will play the following program at Jordan hall on

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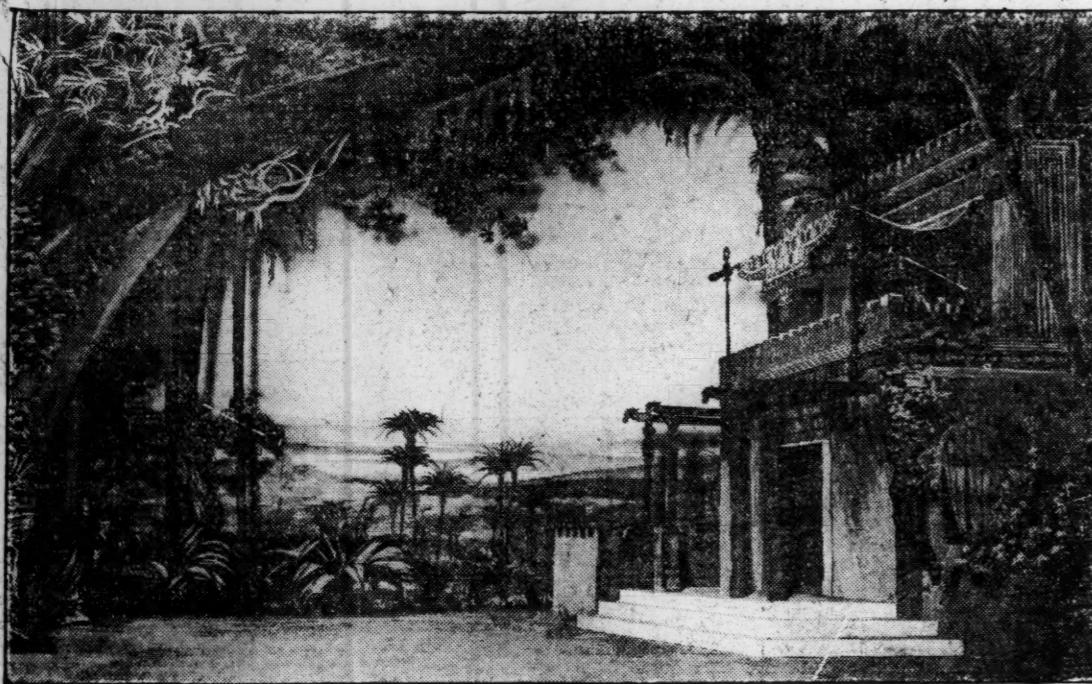
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French,

ALLEY OF SOREK REPRESENTED IN SAINT-SAENS' DRAMA



(Photo by Fuller, Boston)

In act two Delilah appears before door of her dwelling and is met by Samson, thereupon ensues musical climax of the opera, the duet

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Harold Bauer will be the soloist at the Symphony concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Nov. 24 and 25, and he will play the Schumann concerto. In Mr. Gericke's last year of service Mr. Bauer played the concerto here, the last time that it has been played at a Symphony concert.

Mr. Friedler has placed on the program one novelty, an overture to a theme of a Spanish march by the Russian Balakireff. The symphony will be Cesar Franck's in D minor.

The first of the two concerts for the benefit of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony orchestra is to take place in Symphony hall next Sunday night, Nov. 26. The dates of these concerts are necessarily movable because so much depends upon the soloists. For this first concert Mme. Schumann-Heink gives her services, as she did for the pension fund concert four years ago in Dr. Muck's last year.

With Mme. Schumann-Heink as soloist Mr. Friedler seized the opportunity of preparing a program of Wagner's music. Certain vocal excerpts from the music dramas associated with the fame of the contralto will be given. The first of these is the Erda episode from the fourth scene of "Das Rheingold." The second, Waltraute's narrative from the first act of "The Dusk of the Gods." These will be the first number. The second number will consist of two parts. The first will be the orchestral setting of Wagner's song, "Dreams," the second Adriano's recitative and aria from "Rienzi."

Mr. and Mrs. Witek will have the assistance of Heinrich Warnke, cellist of the Symphony orchestra.

Eugen Zimbalist will give his second recital in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Zimbalist, besides being a violinist, is a composer and has written a large number of works, considering his youth. His productions include a symphony, a violin concerto, a suite in ancient style and some other suites, and many short pieces.

His program for Monday will be as follows: sonata E major, Handel; chaconne for violin alone, Bach; Scotch fantasia, Bruch; suite in old style, Zimbalist; Bruch; suite in old style, Zimbalist; Abenlied, Schumann; "Caprice Viennois," Kreisler; humoresque, Auvin; introduction and Tarantelle, Sarasate.

Mr. Zimbalist will have the assistance of Mr. Chotzoff at the piano.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 4. A pupil of Paderewski, Mr. Bauer is indebted to that master for bringing his powers to their highest development. And yet Mr. Bauer is in a large measure self-taught. This will be the sixth tour of the United States that he has made and each of his appearances

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes have placed on their programs this year works new to their audiences, one of them a suite "Im Alten Styl" by Reger. The first movement is a prelude, full of brightness, spirit and humor, written in the old style, and yet most modern in harmony and modulation. The largo is said to be a movement of great nobility and melodic beauty. The suite ends with a

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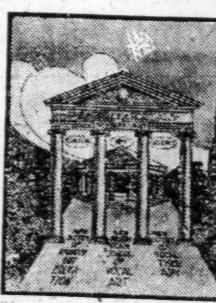
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Philip Spooher, tenor, assisted by Miss

Ethel Altemus, pianist, gives a song recital in Steinert hall Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at 8:15. The program comprises the following songs and airs by Mr. Spooher: Group of German songs, Franz; "Reginella," Braga; barcarolle, Joachim; "Una Furtiva Lagrima," Donizetti; "At Parting," Rogers; "Ivano," Tosti; "Songs of Araby," Clay; aubade, "Le Roi d'Ys," Lalo; "Where'er You Walk," Handel; romanza, "Rose wie bist du" (1784-1859), Spohr.

Miss Altemus plays works by Chopin, Debussy and other composers.

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes have placed on

their programs this year works new to

their audiences, one of them a suite

"Im Alten Styl" by Reger.

The first movement is a prelude, full of brightness,

spirit and humor, written in the old style,

and yet most modern in harmony and modulation.

The largo is said to be a movement of great nobility and melodic beauty. The suite ends with a

fantasy—a dancing theme, played pianissimo almost throughout, but closing with great brilliancy and organ-like richness of tone.

The first of the Mannes series will be given on Thursday evening, Dec. 14, in Steinert hall.

The first concert of the Longy Club will be given in Jordan hall on Monday evening, Nov. 20, at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Longy has placed on the program two novelties. The first consists of two pieces for oboe and piano by L. Diemer; this will be played by Messrs. Longy and De Voto. The second is a posthumous quintet by Rimsky-Korsakoff for flute, clarinet, horn, bassoon and piano. Mozart's serenade No. 11 for two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons will be played.

Opera stars are ever allowing the wagon of business to hitch itself to them. Nordica, Maurel and Bonci have all slipped into the charioteer's noose, but out again. Dippel became caught inescapably. Constantino, it seems, tightened the hold of a South American to throw last summer. Not content, according to a Boston representative of Musical America, with having sung in all of the important opera houses in the United States, Europe and South America, the popular tenor proposes to become an impresario, and not only that, but also to become the owner of an opera house, which is to be known as the Teatro Constantino, and will be erected in Bragado, Argentine Republic.

Specifications for the new opera house were completed and ground was broken before Constantino left South America about a month ago, and it is planned to have the building ready for opening by Sept. 1 next. The structure will cost, approximately, \$500,000, and will contain accommodations for a club and a hotel, as well as an auditorium for operatic performances.

Clara and David Mannes, at their first

recital of music for the violin and piano in Steinert hall, Dec. 14, will play the B-flat sonata of Mozart, the "Suite in

alten Styl" of Reger, and Brahms' sonata in G minor, which, with its mixture

of tenderness and reflection, is characteristic of the composer. The Reger suite is considered an admirable work.

Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano, and H.

Nelson Raymond, baritone, will sing at a

piano recital in Steinert hall on next

Friday evening.

Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, is to give a piano recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of New Year's day.

Emiliano Renaud gives a piano recital

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, in Steinert

hall. His program is as follows: Schu-

mann, eight fantasias, and toca,

op. 7; Chopin, three preludes, inno-

turne, op. 9 No. 2, etudes, and scherzo,

op. 20; three pieces by Liszt, "Au bord

d'une source," "St. Francis walking

on the water," and the "Venezia e Napoli"

tarantella.

ELEVEN INITIATED INTO IVY

The Ivy, the Tufts College junior hon-

orary society, held a dinner Friday even-

ing at the American house. William S.

Mausby of West Somerville, a senior,

was toastmaster. The dinner was a final

initiation for 11 juniors.

MUSICAL SOCIETY

UNITES ENGLAND

WITH CONTINENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual dinner of the

Musical Association which was founded

in 1874 with the object of investigating

and discussing subjects connected with

the art and science of music, was held

recently at the Trocadero restaurant.

Dr. W. K. Cummings presided, and the

company included Sir Frederick Bridge,

T. L. Southgate and many others.

W. H. Cobett said that the Musical

Association formed the only official con-

necting link in this country between

the United States and the

Continents.

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MR. STANLEY AND PRESIDENT AGREE ON SHERMAN LAW

WASHINGTON—President Taft and Representative Stanley of Kentucky talked on Friday about the proposals to amend or supplement the Sherman anti-trust law, and they agreed upon

nearly every point that was raised, and in the single exception—the attitude of

the government toward the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company—the Kentucky representative agreed to withdraw judgment until the President could have a chance to convince him that he was wrong.

Mr. Stanley told Mr. Taft he had come to the White House to say that the chairman of the steel investigation committee fully agreed with the President that the Sherman law should not be repealed.

Furthermore, he agreed with the President that it would be well for Congress to enact new trust legislation supplemental to the Sherman law.

Mr. Taft said Mr. Taft had come to the White House to say that the chairman of the steel investigation committee fully agreed with the President that the Sherman law should not be repealed.

For this reason it has been necessary to organize far in advance of the time of the celebration, which will last from Feb. 17, 1912, until summer. During this time Great Britain, Canada, and other English-speaking peoples are also preparing celebrations.

ROYAL STEAMER PASSES MALTA

(By the United Press)

MALTA—The Peninsula and Orient liner Medina, carrying King George and Queen Mary of England and their suite to India for the durbar, passed Malta today without stopping.

FIVE M'NAMARA JURORS NOW

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the McNamara trial today Judge Bordwell qualified the eighth panel of veniremen for interrogation by both sides. To date 40 men have been drawn from whom five permanent jurors and one tentative juror have been obtained.

The persons named in the commission

will be Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, and the Lord President of the council, Lord Morley.

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Jacob H. Schiff, banker, at a meeting of protest Friday on the Russian passport question, held in New York city, declared that William W. Rockhill, former ambassador to St. Petersburg, and John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, had tried to influence President Taft in his attitude on passports for Jews in order to promote the interests of American manufacturers in the establishment of industries in Russia.

John Hays Hammond, when seen at his Gloucester home, denied the statement of Mr. Schiff. He said:

"The Russian passport question had not arisen during my stay in Russia

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MEXICO'S CATTLE HERDS PUT DOUBT OF SUPPLY AT REST

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Not less than 1,000,000 cattle are in sight for the new Fort Worth market from a new and virtually undeveloped source, practically doubling present receipts, and putting at rest for some time the problem as to where meat shall come from, says the Fort Worth (Kan.) Record.

Mexico is the source from which this generous supply of beef will come.

It is an open secret that the dressed meat trade of the country has had in mind this source of beef supply for some years, in fact ever since the cutting up of the ranges in the Northwest foreshadowed the shortage of beef cattle that is now upon the country, and that representatives of the great packing firms have made a thorough examination into the cattle breeding conditions of the trans-Rio Grande republic.

This was before Madero had come into power, and while the revolution against the Diaz regime was talked of only in whispers. Since the success of the late uprising the project of importing Mexican cattle into the United States in considerable quantity has received favorable consideration from the powers that are in control there. The Madero family own cattle ranches of tremendous size and its representatives have not only welcomed purchasers from this side of the Rio Grande, but have had representatives at this market quietly looking over the situation, taking note of conditions, inquiring into the range of prices and determining the volume of cattle that can be handled here. The bringing out of these tentative propositions, this feeling out of the situation, have resulted in some business to date, but its volume thus far is inconsequential compared with the enormous supply that lies awaiting the time when the shrinkage of

the American herds shall force our buyers to seek other sources of supply.

Within the past few years the Mexican ranchman was content to permit his herds to increase after the fashion of his forbears. But the advent of Americans with Hereford or Shorthorn bulls, and the consequent betterment of their stock, has induced a change of method. When a Mexican ranchero sees that his neighbor's steers on exactly the same range are 200 pounds heavier at three years than his own, it requires no further evidence than that of his own eyes to convince him of the profit lying in the upbreeding of his own herd.

Until recently speculators have handled the bulk of Mexican cattle coming to the Fort Worth market; the rancheros being unacquainted with market conditions here and preferring to let some one else run the risks of shipment and marketing, but during the past year a number of Mexican ranchmen have shipped their own cattle and there is reason to believe that from now on the buying of Mexican cattle from first hands will be a common affair on this market during the shipping season, which lasts from November to March.

The volume of shipments from Mexico last year was less than that for 1909, but indications point to a great increase over the former year in the present season.

The total will be about 175,000 head. In addition to these, there will be, probably, 50,000 Mexican cattle distributed over the west Texas ranges where there is an abundance of grass this year, when the excessive drought was the cause of a universal depletion of these ranges. Thus immediate Mexican importations for the range are likely to reach 225,000.

JOSEPH PENNELL CHOSEN JUROR IN ART EXPOSITION

(By the United Press)

ROME—In connection with the controversy which resulted in the closing of the American pavilion at the international art exposition here Joseph Pennell, artist, who with William Henry Fox, the art director, was associated with Harrison S. Morris, the American commissioner, says that he has been summoned to Rome as a member of the international jury of awards.

Both he and Mr. Fox refused to resign when requested to do so by Mr. Morris, considering that they had nothing to do with the administrative difficulties which had arisen between Mr. Morris and the Italian management. They considered themselves merely as members of the international tribunal, whose authority only they could recognize.

Mr. Pennell expresses great regret that, owing to the subsequent withdrawal of the United States from the exposition, American artists would be deprived of the privilege of competing with the artists of other nations for the prizes. He pointed out that the decision made by Mr. Fox and himself was proved by his own election among the first as a member of the final board of jurors to award the international prizes.

RATE COMMITTEE IS MADE LARGER

Additional members on the special committee on export and import freight rates have been appointed by the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The personnel of the committee follows:

Elwyn G. Preston, chairman; William P. F. Ayer, Walworth Manufacturing Company; Albert Greene Duncan, Chicopee Manufacturing Company; Charles H. Jones, Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company; FitzHenry Smith Jr., Bingham, Smith & Hill, lawyers; Charles S. Hamlin, counsel; David O. Ives, transportation adviser.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 573 Washington st.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

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W. M. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 W. M. st., few doors south of Adams House. Coat, top, suit, hat, and Piano hats cleaned, blocked and fettled; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50¢.

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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

PORTLAND, ORE., HAS MANY ATTRACTIONS FOR THE TRAVELER

Twixt Seattle and Tacoma

There's a mountain white and clear

In Tacoma called Tahoma

In Seattle called Rainier.

It behoves the gentle visitor to remember this fact, otherwise he is apt to be looked upon pityingly and corrected in his pronunciation, but the citizens of either city point with pride to the lofty peak overlooking them and remark that it's the finest mountain ever seen. It certainly is an awe inspiring sight on a clear day to see this magnificent mountain rearing its snow capped peak 14,528 feet above the sea. The Indians gave it the name of Tahoma, or the life giving mountain.

In Portland one gets an impression of a truly western city with all the go, push and enterprise of these characteristic citizens. Like Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, etc., Portland has had remarkable growth and especially during the past 10 years have important and rapid strides been made.

No obstacle has been considered too great to be surmounted by the home building Portlander, in fact he has surmounted the mountains even, for now his house stands on the very top of the surrounding hills.

To these hills lead splendidly built roads and the hum of the trolley as a rule is in San Francisco according to schedule. If one has wired ahead for reservation say at the Grand Hotel he is glad, for when he arrives a welcome that is at once cheery and warm hearted greets him. Mine host de Wolfe certainly is a student of detail. He believes that in running a hotel it is the little things that count, and his friends are legion.

Mr. de Wolfe is favorably known from one end of the country to the other. He is president of the California Hotel Men's Association, vice-president of the H. M. M. B. A., being elected to this office in Boston last June, and is the only honorary member from California of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's Association.

The Hotel Granada is a modern structure built of steel, stone and reinforced concrete and is considered thoroughly fireproof. Situated at Sutter and Hyde streets it has all outside rooms and every modern convenience to

can justly say, "We have one of the finest hotels in the country."

One of the thriving institutions is the Commercial Club, with its membership running into thousands, composed of business men in all walks of life, men who are ready and glad to work together for the common cause of upbuilding their home city and state and with the prime object in view of making it second to none in the Union.

The first building in Portland was constructed in 1844, but it was not until 1848 that a name was given to the future metropolis of the Willamette. The names Boston and Portland were in rivalry as the name of the new town and Portland was finally chosen by the toss of a penny. Now, in half a century Portland on the Atlantic is honored in a namesake on the Pacific that has far outstripped her in wealth and size.

Portland is one of the attractive cities of America and the number of visitors is increasing continually. One thing, however, it lacks in this respect and that is a big hotel for tourists built on one of the high hills surrounding the city and overlooking the harbor, city and rivers. Scarcely a finer place for a summer hotel can be imagined than Portland presents and it would doubtless attract many tourists.

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The Architect—I see. What you want is an oatmeal mush room and a griddle mushroom room.—Chicago News.

HEAVY STRAIN

With nature growing sad and sere

Beneath November's yoke,

A fellow has to persevere

To freshen up a joke.

—Washington Herald.

TIME OF PEACE

The Ancient Mariner enlarged on his woes. "We were so becalmed there was

insure perfect service and comfort. It is conducted principally on the American plan.

INCREASED WAGES IMPEL ECONOMIES

For the period 1892 to 1907 the increases in wages for nearly all classes of railway employees were either in excess of the increase in retail cost of food, or practically equivalent to that increase.

For 15 typical railways the increase from 1901 to 1910 in the average daily earnings of employees was in excess of the increase in the wholesale prices of food.

To pay the wages of the same number of employees the railways were obliged to haul 13 per cent more ton miles in 1909 than in 1900.

The increase of wages has continued in 1910 and 1911. The increase for 1910 over 1909 in railway wages was 2.6 per cent greater than the increase in the number of employees. Reports from a number of typical railways indicate, says the Grand Trunk Railway's "Travel Talks," that the wages of employees are higher in 1911 than in 1910, as follows:

Trafficmen, 5.69 per cent; station men, 3.16 per cent; shopmen, 6.88 per cent; trackmen, 3.99 per cent; telegraph operators and dispatchers, 4.88 per cent.

Because of the increase in their expenses and the falling off in revenue, the railways are being obliged to resort to economy in every direction in which it can be effected. Returns from a number of typical railways show that the average number of employees per mile of line was 776 on April 30, 1910, and 706 on April 30, 1911, a decrease of 70. While the miles of line operated by these railways had increased during this period by 2000 miles, or one and five-tenths per cent, the men employed in operating the increased mileage had decreased by nearly \$2,000, or seven and six-tenths per cent.

Reports covering 60 per cent of the mileage of the country indicate that during the year from April 30, 1910, to April 30, 1911, the labor force of the railways was cut by nearly one-tenth as a result of effort to reduce expenses and effect economies at every point. The retrenchment in process has not only affected the maintenance forces, which are always the first to suffer when retrenchment is necessary, but is beginning to cut into the transportation forces, which are maintained at a full quota until rigid economy is demanded.

ARTICLE

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

SUBURBAN PROPERTY

Henry W. Savage has sold for Margaret G. Lincoln, the four-unit house located at 9 to 15 Hillside park, Somerville. There are 5024 square feet of land, assessed at a valuation of \$1000, while the building is assessed for \$4600, making a total taxed value of \$6500. The trustees of the Powder House Finance Association bought for investment. Deeds have gone to record.

The same broker also reports that deeds have gone to record for the sale of the estate at 103 Crescent avenue, Melrose, consisting of a 10-room frame dwelling and 7000 square feet of land, having an assessed valuation of \$4650, of which amount the house bears \$3500. Inc. F. Main conveyed to Mary Martens.

Wintrop Pattee reports the sale to Alice M. Fox for George H. Gray Estate, Lof 8 on a plan of the Gray Estate, fronting on Gray street, Arlington containing 8400 square feet of land. This parcel adjoins the recent purchase of her sister from the H. D. Hardy Estate, and gives them joint control of about 25,000 square feet.

The sale is reported of the estate at 71 Pearl street, Weymouth, comprising a seven-room cottage house, large stable and 15,000 square feet of land. N. E. Lawrence was the grantor. John L. Peckham being the purchaser.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to a parcel of land on the westerly side of Somerset avenue, Wintrop, containing 9318 square feet, assessed for \$1400. The purchaser was Ellen J. Bennett and John R. Neal the grantor.

The sale is reported of lot 9 on Belmont street, Belmont park tract, with a frontage of 40 feet and containing 3668 square feet. E. N. Pope was the grantor, John F. Kinney being the purchaser. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in the above three transactions.

BROOKLINE INVESTMENT

Henry W. Savage reports that final papers have passed transferring to Emma F. Taylor and Elizabeth A. Thurlow the brick apartment house containing three suites of six rooms each situated at 11 Warwick road, near Beacon street, Brookline. The property is assessed as a whole for \$21,000, of which amount \$4000 is on the lot of land containing 4104 square feet. The grantor was Charles F. Johnston.

The same broker has also passed final papers in the sale for Albert J. Coleman to the Commonwealth Realty Trust of a lot of land containing 7860 square feet at the southeasterly corner of Cypress street and Davis avenue, Brookline, taxed on valuation of \$4700. The price was in excess of this amount. The Commonwealth Realty Trust will erect a brick apartment building of good character early in the spring.

Although the reports of real estate sales are smaller than usual today, in number and volume, the past six days business has been fully up to expectations, and counting the sale of the Boston Wesleyan Association building at 32-38 Bromfield street, reported on Monday, assessed for \$725,000, this week leads all others in total amount this fall.

BACK BAY TRANSFERS

Sales have been frequent in the Back Bay district again this week, and the records show more demand today. William M. Hastings has purchased from Julia M. Plummer a four-story octagon brick residence at 160 Huntington avenue between West Newton and Cumberland streets. Total assessment is \$23,500 with \$14,500 on 2642 square feet of land.

Another small deal in this district was the purchase of 6800 square feet of vacant land on Hemenway, junction of Norway street, assessed upon \$175 a square foot or \$11,000. John P. Webster Estate and others conveyed title to Morris Bernstein.

\$500,000 CASH INVESTMENT

The leading feature of yesterday's New York real estate market was the cash purchase of Alex R. Peacock, one of Pittsburgh's retired iron manufacturers. The Theodore Starratt Company sold through James L. Libby the 12-story loft building on plot 67x100, at 137-139 West Twenty-fifth street, to Mr. Peacock, who made the bulk of a \$500,000 payment in cash and gave in part payment a small piece of property in Pittsburgh. James B. Lawler of Pittsburgh represented the buyer.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Henry W. Savage has passed deeds which have gone to record in the sale of the residential property at 157 Stanwood street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame house, stable and 14,052 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$7300, of which \$4200 is on the land. Emma F. Taylor and Elizabeth A. Thurlow conveyed to Charles J. Johnston.

James M. Hughes, Kimball building, reports the sale for Franklin J. Hamblin to Gladys T. Lovering and Edith V. Lamb a 9-apartment brick house at 73, 75 and 77 Highland street, Roxbury, together with 5335 square feet of ground. Total assessed value is \$10,500 of which \$3300 rests on the land. Edward D. MacCollom represented the buyers in this transaction.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the estate at 233 Dudley street, Roxbury. The property consists of a brick apartment house of 15 rooms and 2600 square feet of land, the title passing from the Westborough Savings Bank to Adolphus Landry. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Mary A. O'Carroll is the new owner.

of a tract of land on Hamilton street near Clarkson street, Dorchester, containing 2200 square feet, assessed for \$600. James B. Dooley made the deed.

Michael McMorrow has sold his frame dwelling property located 38 Woodward avenue, near Dudley street, Roxbury, to John J. Curley and wife. The sale includes 2340 square feet of land, and the assessment is \$1100 on improvements and \$900 on lot.

NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS

The estate at 14 Fleet street, near Hanover street, North End, consisting of a 3½-story brick house and 1135 square feet of land has passed into the hands of Felice A. Repués from Catherine Krey and others. The property is taxed for \$8000, of which the lot carries \$7100. Otto Norcross and another have filed final papers covering the purchase of a 3½-story brick house at 36 Melrose street, near Church street, South End, assessed for \$4300. There is a land area of 739 square feet that carries \$2200 of the assessment. John Beck and one other conveyed title.

CAMBRIDGE CONVEYANCE

Gladys T. Lovering and Edith V. Lamb have purchased from Franklin J. Hamblin the single house at 11 Tremont street, Cambridge, on 6500 square feet of land. All is taxed on \$10,000 with \$6500 on the land. Edward D. MacCollom represented the grantors and James M. Hughes the purchaser.

BRIGHTON LAND SALE

Atwood, Patten & Potter, Nile, building, Boston, report that final papers have just been passed conveying six lots of land in ward 25, Brighton, at Fletcher and Lawrence streets. The total area of the lots is 17,812 square feet, and is assessed for \$1000. James Gray of Cambridge purchases with the idea of improving the property by building in the early spring.

ASHCROFT HEIGHTS, DEDHAM

E. E. Hubbard, Old South building, has sold for H. S. Hemenway et al. trustees, lot 52, containing 6196 square feet of land on Circuit road, also lot 54 with 6300 square feet of land on Park lane, Ashcroft Heights. F. H. Russell purchaser, is to build a residence of the bungalow style, finely finished, for which plans are now completed.

BRIGHTON INVESTMENT

John W. Duff has placed a deed upon record covering his purchase from Isabel M. Carter of a brick building and 21,064 square feet of land, situated at 265 to 271 Cambridge street, at the junction of Mayflower and Empire streets, Brighton. All assessed for \$15,300, with \$3500 on the land.

SALES IN LOT PLANS

The Edward T. Harrington Company has reported the following sales made during the past week:

In Arlington, lot 213, "Lakeside terrace," having 50 feet frontage on Freeman street and containing 7200 square feet of land has been sold to S. L. Florence and S. M. Taylor of Boston, for the John P. Squire estate.

Lots 235, Lakeside terrace, on the east side of Randolph street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet has been sold to Charles Hayden of Cambridge for the Squire Real Estate Trust.

Lots 223 and 224, Squire park, having a combined frontage of 100 feet and a total area of 10,000 square feet has been sold to Walter R. Thompson of Somerville for the Squire Real Estate Trust.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to Judson McKenzie lots 247-248-249 on the southerly side of Alston avenue with a combined frontage of 187 feet and containing 28,743 square feet.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

John Beck et al. to Otto Norcross et al. Melron st.; q. \$1.

John S. Bleake to Robert Bleake est.

Newbury st.; q. \$1.

David J. Coffey et al. to Flora Leverone.

Washington st.; d. \$1.

Catherine Krey to Vincenzo Lopre et al. Fleet st.; q. \$1.

George M. Krey et al. to Cincinno Lopre et al. Fleet st.; ret.; q. \$1.

John M. Lopre to Felice A. Repués.

Fleet st.; q. \$1.

Julia M. Plummer to William M. Hastings.

Huntington ave.; w.; \$1.

Associated Trust to M. Josephine Snow.

Harrison ave.; d. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Andreas Blume to Catherine S. Cobb et al. First st.; rel.; \$1.

Catherine S. Cobb et al. to Jacob M. Laubenstein.

Fleet st.; w.; \$1.

Susanna Schmid to Jacob M. Laubenstein.

First st.; d. \$1000.

John H. Allman to Morris Rotman.

Ruthven st.; q. \$1.

Samie to Katherine F. Nelson.

Humboldt st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

Franklin J. Hamblin to Edith V. Lamb et al. Highland st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.

First-Century Savings Bank to Eliot Five-Cent Savings Bank.

Joseph Rudnick to Abraham L. Rudnick.

John P. Webster et al. to Morris Rosenblatt.

Memorial and Norway sts.; d. \$10,000.

Samie to Samie; q. \$1.

Miss Mary A. O'Carroll to John J. Curley et al.

Woodward ave.; w.; \$1.

Associated Trust to M. Josephine Snow.

et al.

Associated Trust to M. Josephine Snow.

et al.

Stock Market Erratic, Closing Rather Heavy

**TOE OF MARKET
MORE CHEERFUL;
BUSINESS GOOD**

**HIGHER PRICE LEVEL AND
GREATER VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS LEND ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRADERS**

LONDON IRREGULAR

Whatever may be the future trend of security prices there is no doubt that market sentiment at present is much more cheerful. Business is better on the exchanges and prices are on a higher level. This doubtless accounts for the better tone. However, there is a greater volume of general trade and less foreboding as to the future of business. This furnishes a better foundation for optimism than mere price movement or volume of transactions on the stock exchanges. It is admitted that politics will continue to have an important bearing upon the market but it is now believed that future political developments will not have the injurious effect that had been feared.

Stocks this morning continued to reflect the improved market tone. Opening prices were a shade below last night's closing but in a few minutes they advanced well and were moving upward with steadiness.

Some irregularity was displayed by local securities. Some opened above last night's closing prices and some were below.

Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ and after advancing to 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ declined under last night's closing price. Reading opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 152 and after improving to 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ declined under 152. Steel opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 64 and after improving fractionally sagged off.

The Wabash issues were particularly weak. The preferred was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined almost 3 points before the close. The bonds opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 54 and dropped 3 points. The common declined more than a point.

American Car & Foundry opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 54 and advanced above 56. American Locomotive opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ and rose above 37. The closing was rather weak.

Superior Copper was strong on the local exchange. It opened unchanged at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and went to 25. Calumet & Arizona opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point before receding. Eastern Steamship was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON—Irregularity characterizes stock exchange market today. Consols were harder. After a decline home rails rallied but activity in the market was checked by the dubious labor situation.

Americans were relatively the firmest of any section and affected Canadian Pacific favorably in sympathy. Covering was apparent in Mexican railway issues.

Foreigners ruled slow, but a firm tone continued in mines. Rio Tintos were $\frac{1}{4}$ better at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$. The continental bourses were quiet at the close.

**MAY DISSOLVE
THE SEABOARD**

NEW YORK—Plans are under consideration for a dissolution of the Seaboard Company, the holding company with which is lodged control of the Seaboard Air Line railway. The first step in carrying out the plan, it is learned, will be the retirement of the \$6,630,000 first preferred stock of the Seaboard Company. Arrangements for doing this have already been made, it is understood, by the sale of about \$6,500,000 Seaboard Air Line railway adjustment income bonds to a banking syndicate. These bonds are believed to have been held in the treasury of the Seaboard Company.

The first preferred stock of the Seaboard Company is returnable at par at the option of the company. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent a year have been paid upon it and it has been 5 per cent cumulative issue since July 1, 1910.

With the sale of the adjustment bonds and money now in the treasury sufficient funds will be available to pay off the first preferred stock.

With the retirement of this issue plans will be undertaken for the paying off of the \$15,993,650 second preferred and \$28,545,775 common stock. In just what manner the latter will be accomplished has not yet been revealed. It is understood, in fact, that plans for accomplishing this have not yet reached maturity. The presumption is, however, that in the readjustment holders of the second preferred and common stocks will have distributed to them the shares of the Seaboard Air Line railway now in the treasury of the Seaboard Company.

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Branch Office References—Merchants Bank of Canada

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open. High. Low. Last.

Alb-Chalmers..... 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amalgamated..... 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chem..... 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55 55
Am Beet Sugar..... 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can..... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car pf..... 90 90 90 90
Am Car Foundry..... 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Foundry pf..... 116 116 116 116
Am Cotton Oil..... 45 45 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ice..... 20 20 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linseed Oil pf..... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco..... 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting..... 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar..... 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118
Am T & T..... 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 139 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda..... 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 37
Atchison..... 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf..... 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Athens & Ohio..... 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atkison..... 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baptistas..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel..... 30 31 30 30
Beth Steel pf..... 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 58
Brooklyn R. T..... 78 78 78 78
Canadian Pacific..... 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 240 240
Central Leather..... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather pf..... 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio..... 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino..... 23 23 23 23
Col Fuel..... 28 28 28 28
Con Gas..... 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crie..... 33 33 32 32
Erie..... 53 53 52 52
Erie 1st pf..... 53 53 52 52
Erie Electric..... 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motor Co..... 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 35
Goldfield Con..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt Nor pf..... 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt Nor Ore..... 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ill Central..... 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Nat..... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Met pf..... 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Marine..... 4 4 4 4
Int Marine pf..... 15 15 15 15
Int Pkwy pf..... 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 34
Int Pump pf..... 82 82 82 82
Kan City So..... 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lackawanna Steel..... 31 31 31 31
Laclede Gas..... 105 105 105 105
Lehigh Valley..... 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$
L & N..... 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ 152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minn..... 21 21 21 21
Missouri Pacific..... 40 40 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Biscuit..... 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 140 $\frac{1}{2}$
N E of Mex 2d Fr..... 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Leaf..... 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons Co..... 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H..... 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 140 140
N Y Central..... 108 108 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western..... 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pacific..... 120 120 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ 120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nor & W pf..... 90 90 90 90
North American..... 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail..... 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific T & T..... 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania..... 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ 122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh Coal Fl..... 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Press Steel Car..... 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prest Steel Spring..... 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray Cons Copper..... 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading..... 152 152 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ 151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republie Steel..... 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island..... 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific..... 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry pf..... 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & S F 2d pf..... 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 42
St Paul..... 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin Avenue..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo St L & W pf..... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific..... 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ 174 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific pf..... 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Ry Inv Co..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vt Ry Inv pf..... 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper..... 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Realty C J..... 70 70 70 70
U S Steel..... 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf..... 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Va-Caro Chemical..... 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Va Ry & Power..... 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walash..... 11 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walash pf..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Maryland..... 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 60
Wheel & L E..... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
W & L E 1st pf..... 4 4 4 4
Wisconsin Central..... 55 55 55 55

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

High. Low. Last.

Atchison gen 4s..... 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
C B & Q 4s..... 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro Met 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s..... 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y City 4s 1958..... 100 100 100 100
N Y City 4s 1959..... 100 100 100 100
N Y H & H 6s..... 132 132 132 132
Reading gen 4s..... 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

UNION PACIFIC'S FINANCES REFLECT GREAT PROSPERITY

Enormous Increase in the Profit and Loss Surplus During the Year Is Regarded as Significant

IS MOST AFFLUENT

NEW YORK—No development in Union Pacific for many months is capable of more significant interpretation than the enormous increase of \$71,118,284 in the profit and loss surplus during the year. This increase in surplus is equal to 30 per cent on the outstanding common stock and convertible bond equivalent. It is true that of this increase some \$61,000,000 is a bookkeeping alteration. It is just as true, however, that this bookkeeping alteration makes it clear that the company has \$71,118,284 more available surplus than has heretofore been carried on the balance sheet. There is no mystery in this additional surplus, but it is reasonable to suppose that the company had some reason in gathering its showing of riches together at this time.

Of the total gain in profits and loss surplus \$53,728,678 is added to the figure at which investment securities are carried under assets. This amount represents profit on the Northern Securities investment. Attention has been called to it in every Union Pacific report for some time, together with the remark that the cost figure at which investment securities was then carried was not the actual cost of the securities, but the costs less the proceeds of investment stocks sold. Now the Oregon Short Line has closed up the Northern Securities account and declared the above profit as a dividend to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Union Pacific has a perfect right to carry under assets at full cost investment securities for which it paid \$223,795,630 and which were worth on June 30, last \$267,000,000. That it has not credited itself with their full cost heretofore on the balance sheet, although explaining that fact in a footnote, was probably for the reason that the company had no intention of utilizing its profit and loss surplus and because, in view of criticism of the high prices paid in 1908 for some of its investment holdings, the lower value at which the holdings were carried on the balance sheet showed a better return on the investment.

The profit and loss surplus was further augmented during the year by the return to the Union Pacific treasury of \$3,640,580 expended from earnings in previous years for additions, betterments and new equipment on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. The Union Pacific received from the sale of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company to the new Oregon-Washington Company the price which it originally paid for it, plus the sums which were expended from earnings during the period which it owned the company, for improvements and betterments.

The profit and loss surplus was further augmented by the year by the return to the Union Pacific treasury of \$3,426,000, representing interest on moneys advanced to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company for construction purposes. Many railroad companies make it a practise to credit their annual income statement with the interest on advances which they may make to subsidiaries or affiliations for new construction, but the Union Pacific never makes such credits to its current income. It makes no credits whatsoever until the lines in process of construction are completed, and even then the credit never appears in current earnings, but in the profit and loss account.

The enormous increase in the profit and loss surplus of the Union Pacific is significant of the intrinsic wealth behind Union Pacific common stock as well as possibly of developments to come. Many profit and loss surpluses are purely figurative and represent nothing. In the case of the Union Pacific, however, the situation is quite different. Every penny of the profit and loss surplus of \$187,000,000 represents substantial railroad securities which have a marketable value and which the company could dispose of if it saw fit.

Despite the disparity in market prices of the respective stocks Union Pacific, with a surplus of \$187,000,000, and considerably more if assets were carried at market value, is not only much more strongly fortified than Canadian Pacific or Lehigh Valley, but is the most affluent railroad in the world.

Union Pacific's report for the year ended June 30, 1911, shows 16.6 per cent for common stock, an increase of \$71,118,284 in profit and loss surplus, \$61,078,316 cash, demand and time loans, no change in capital stock, an increase of \$31,783,230 in funded debt and no sales of investment securities during the year.

As officially published Aug. 10, Union Pacific's surplus for the year ended June 30, 1911, equalled 16.61 per cent on the \$16,029,300 common stock outstanding, against 19.17 per cent the previous year. Of this amount 8.12 per cent was from transportation and 8.49 per cent from investments.

A striking feature of the report is increase of \$71,118,284 in Union Pacific's profit and loss surplus, mainly through

QUALITY OF THE YEAR'S COTTON CROP

NEW YORK—Replies from extended inquiries made by some of the leading cotton exchange houses among their southern correspondents lead to conclusion that there is more low grade cotton in the current season's crop than in that of 1910. Among a total of nearly 50,000 bales graded and inspected in New York warehouses Nov. 11, strict middling, which grades 22-100 of a cent above-middling basis, and strict low middling, which grades 25-100 below basis, have the largest total of sales on either side of the middling basis.

The deterioration in the season's cotton is said to be the result of exposure to weather after the bolls had fully opened, and mainly on account of inability to pick promptly.

Interest in this subject centers in the forthcoming meeting of the revision committee, in which southern merchants, New England spinners and cotton exchange members are represented. Many letters have been received from the South expressing the need of a radical revision of the lower differences. Objection has been made from the southern standpoint to the differences against tinged grades. In the cotton trade, low grades are generally sold below their spinning value, to the advantage of the manufacturer and disadvantage of the grower. So-called "non-spinnable" grades in one season are generally absorbed by mixing with better grades in the succeeding season, as in 1904-05. This year no such radical deterioration has occurred and the prospect is that the list of sub-middling grades will be somewhat curtailed.

DIVIDENDS

The Barney & Smith Car Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 1.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its stock, payable Dec. 9.

The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Alabama Great Southern declared regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent on preferred and 2 1/2 per cent on common stocks. Preferred dividend is payable Feb. 24, to stock of record Feb. 3; common dividend is payable Dec. 21, to stock of record Dec. 2.

Inter-Oceanic of Mexico declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on first preferred, and regular annual dividend of 4 per cent on second preferred, both less income tax, and payable Nov. 24.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 18)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. Shoe Co., Four.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. M. Smartt of Smartt Bros., U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—B. Sinzheimer, Essex, Cincinnati, O.—A. Ginsburg of W. M. M. Co., Esq.

Great Falls, Mont.—Jensen of Jensen

Philadelphia, Pa.—R. Metzler of Metzler & Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. Palen, U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co., Four.

Utica, N. Y.—F. Bowe of Bowe,

Gauss Co., Essex, Esq.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—P. A. Pathé of Cincinnati Shoe Co., Four.

Leicester, Mass.—E. Whitehead of J. Whitehead & Co., Ltd., Belgrave,

Port-cu-Prince, Hayti—Benedict Abing

son of Abing-Guerard-Hillard Shoe Co., Lincoln st.

dividend of \$53,728,678 paid Union Pacific railroad by the Oregon Short Line as profit on Northern Securities account now closed up. While account was open Union Pacific system carried investment securities under assets at cost less proceeds of investment stocks sold. Creditors now with cost of securities paid with Northern Securities profit may portend some disposition of part of profit and loss surplus now amounting to enormous total of \$186,014,931.

On June 30, Union Pacific had \$61,078,316 cash and demand and time loans. Quick assets were \$43,102,871 in excess of current and deferred liabilities. Since June 30, the company has received some \$15,000,000 additional cash through bonds, making it the most affluent railroad in existence. An increase of \$10,105,736 in loans to Southern Pacific indicates that that company may sell bonds before long.

There was no important change during the year in Union Pacific stock outstanding. Funded debt was increased \$31,783,230 chiefly through sale of \$24,625,000 Oregon-Washington bonds and \$7,275,000 U. P. refunding as.

Charges to capital account were \$39,205,033, larger than actual due to taking over by Oregon-Washington Company of properties in the two states heretofore carried under deferred assets.

With an increase of 6.07 per cent in mileage, maintenance of way outlay increased 5.54 per cent, and of equipment 1.48 per cent. While the per mile maintenance was thus slightly decreased there was no drastic cut as on many other lines, it being the policy of the companies always to keep the properties in excellent condition.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str H F Dimock from New York with 116 bxs oranges, 265 bxs raisins, 33 bxs 15 bags figs, 97 bxs dates.

Str Norfolk due tomorrow has 610 bxs oranges, 464 bags peanuts, 54 bbs spinach, 70 lbs sweet potatoes.

Boston Receipts

For the day—Apples 9491 bbs 3361 bxs, cranberries 1632 bbs, Florida oranges 546 bxs, California fruit 3 cars, grapes 6041 bbs 2925 carriers, raisins 3735 bxs, figs 48 bxs, dates 1707 bxs, peanuts 30 bags, potatoes 13,635 bush, sweet potatoes 9 bbs, onions 1784 bush.

For the week—Apples 74,879 bbs 12,014 bxs, cranberries 3705 bbs, Florida oranges 7948 bxs, Jamaica oranges 15 bxs 1200 bbs, California oranges 1781 bxs, lemons 3204 bxs, bananas 5,748 stems, coconuts 595 bbs, California fruit 41 cars, pineapples 160 cts, grapes 16,015 bbs 33,306 bxs 41,905 carriers, raisins 18,594 bxs, figs 491 pkgs, dates 4282 bxs, peanuts 1420 bags, potatoes 137,150 bush, sweet potatoes 1739 bbs, onions 11,361 bbs.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1716 pkgs, last year 3323 pkgs. For the week 10406 pkgs, last year 11,781 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.40@5.90; in wood, clears, \$4@4.70; winter wheat patents \$4.60@4.90, straights \$4.40@4.75, clear \$4.25@4.50, Kansas hard winter wheat in jute \$4.85@5.10, rye flour \$5.10@5.80, graham flour \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carrots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 87c, steamer yellow 86 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 86c; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 85 1/2c@86c, No. 3 yellow 84 1/2c@85c, lake and rail shipment none offering.

Oats—Carrots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56 1/2c, No. 2 55 1/2c, No. 3 55c, rejected 54 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.59@1.61, 100-lb bag, granulated \$4@4.10, bolted \$3.90@4, oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Milkfeed—To ship from the mills, standard \$2.50@2.75, winter \$2.65@2.75, middlings \$2.75@2.90, mixed feed \$2.85@3.00, red dog \$3.25, cottonseed meal \$31, hominy feed \$31.40, gluten feed \$30.40, stock feed \$30.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$27@28, No. 1 \$25.50@26.50, No. 2 \$23@25, No. 3 \$19.50@20, No. 1 Canadian \$25@26, straw, rye \$19.50@20.50, oats \$10.50@11.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 32@33c; western creamery 22@23c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney, 49@51c; eastern best, 42@46c; western, best, 33@34c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55@2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30@2.50; California small white, \$2.65@2.70; yellow eyes, best, \$2.40@2.50, red kidneys, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bbl, \$1.80@1.90; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.75@2.85.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$1.50@1.85; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75@2.00.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2@5; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$8.50@9.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

FOREIGN SURPLUS OF COPPER METAL

By far the most important development in the statistical position of copper is the steady and persistent reduction in the surplus stock on the other side of the water.

A London cable stated that the visible supply in England and France was now only 59,443 long tons, a figure which compares with 113,455 tons March 1, 1910. During the last 18 months there has been a drop of 48 per cent, or 121,000,000 pounds, in the foreign visible supply.

Ever since the world's surplus of copper has been a topic of vital interest in trade circles the foreign surplus has very greatly exceeded that in this country; now the reverse is true, the American surplus on Nov. 1 standing at 134,997,000 pounds, while the foreign visible is 133,152,000 pounds. The total world's surplus as of July, 1910, was 401,139,000 pounds. The reduction has been 33 per cent or to 268,149,000 pounds.

The world is consuming, including Sundays, at the rate of about 6,000,000 pounds of copper per day, so that the present unconsumed stocks are equivalent to only 44 days' requirements.

*DEMAND FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Specifications have been issued by Lehigh Valley for 50 passenger coaches. Norfolk & Western is asking for bids on construction of 25 locomotives. A contract has been placed with American Car & Foundry Company by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for the equipment of 1000 freight cars with steel underframes.

MORE CAR ORDERS

NEW YORK—Contracts have been closed by Baltimore & Ohio for construction of 9000 cars, of which Cambria Steel Company will build 2000 gondolas, Standard Steel Car Company 2000 box and 2000 gondolas, Pressed Steel Car Company 1500 gondolas and Mount Vernon Car Company 300 box cars. The road is still in the market for 1000 freight cars.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and irregular: Subway 2 1/2@2 1/2, Rubber 20@21, Woolworth 83 1/2@84 1/2, pfd. 100@102, Inspiration 7 1/2@8 1/2, Giron 100@102, 16 1/2@17 1/2, Green Cananea 7 1/2@7 1/2, Ray Central 2@2 1/2, Braden 5 1/2@5 1/2, Tonopah 6 1/2@7 1/2.

NEW YORK CURB STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

GOOD INDICATIONS OF THE RETURN OF CONFIDENCE SHOWN

West Reports Larger Bank Clearings and Railroad Earnings—Final Crop Results Satisfactory

CHICAGO SITUATION

CHICAGO—Partial return of business confidence expresses itself in amplified bank clearings and railroad earnings, which in turn create more confidence. Vindicating the authority of government and law has not produced the serious results that had been threatened, so the country's material welfare is measured more accurately. As final returns of agricultural production are revealed the clouds of distrust roll away.

Steal people feel sure their worst days are over, but they do not expect the ratio of improvement in new business to continue. Current orders call for 1012 delivery. Low prices stimulated consumption as much as expected, without spreading demoralization as far as supposed. Fabricated steel contracts this month show improvement gratifying to the trade which always looks for a seasonal dip at this period. In studying the steel signs, it is to be remembered that railroad building has in recent years lagged as far behind legitimate needs of the country as city building has exceeded.

The great prosperity which United Fruit has experienced has been in marked contrast with the earlier years. From organization to 1907 the company enjoyed a very modest advance in investment esteem. The rapidity of this development in

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

KING WISHES NEW APPRENTICESHIP PLAN SUCCESS

National Institution Aids Boys and Girls to Acquire Training in Variety of Trades Paying Good Wage

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual meeting of the National Institution of Apprenticeship, Sir Edward Bush, who presided, expressed his belief that unemployment attached only to those who were untrained. That a skilful workman is always likely to find an opening for the exhibition of his skill is a contention which few are likely to be found to dispute, and the system of apprenticeship which the institution is seeking to revive should do much to enable boys and girls to acquire that skill which will be of such value to them throughout their careers.

The institution endeavors to arrange for the apprenticeship of boys and girls to a large variety of skilled trades and handicrafts in which good wages may be earned. Through its efforts 238 boys and 39 girls were bound apprentices by indentures during the past year. This number was small indeed compared with the number of applications received, which were said to amount to as many as 4500 a year.

On the day of the annual meeting Sir Edward Bush presented their indentures to 110 boys and girls who had completed their apprenticeships, and later on he opened an exhibition in which over 1000 exhibits representing the work of apprentices in as many as 113 different trades were displayed.

A letter was received from King George wishing every success to the undertaking.

UNION OF FRANCE AND BRITTANY IS COMMEMORATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A monument has been unveiled at Rennes, to commemorate the union of Brittany with France by the marriage in 1491 of the Duchess Anne to Charles VIII. The niche in the Hotel de Ville where the monument has been erected was formerly occupied by a statue of Louis V., which was destroyed by the revolutionaries in 1793.

The present monument is of an elaborate character and contains various Breton and French figures in the costumes of the period, in the center being the King of France, represented as stooping to embrace the Duchess Anne, who wears the ample Breton coif of the time.

FRENCH COOPERATIVE STORES MAY BE AIDED

Bill Proposed Will Allow Municipalities to Help by Subventions in Order to Cut Down Price of Food

PLAN IS INNOVATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—At the cabinet meeting recently held the premier submitted for approval bills authorizing the subvention of cooperative bakers and butchers stores by the municipalities together with the power in case of necessity to open and run such themselves. This is considered the most effective manner of reducing the present high price of food which has reached such a pitch as to cause considerable distress throughout France.

These bills are the outcome of the inquiry consequent upon the recent "dear food" disturbances in the north of France.

To prevent improper use of the subventions the number of the proposed establishments is to be limited to one for each 5000 inhabitants. Where, however, the population of any commune does not reach this figure the bill makes provision for the grouping of one or more communes.

The amount of each subsidy is limited to half the cost of installation, including a proper provision for working capital, the cooperatives themselves furnishing the other half of the required capital.

The capital so furnished is to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, to be specially secured on the various undertakings and to be repaid in 15 years. General rules are to be formulated regulating these establishments, whether they be conducted by a group of individuals or by the various municipalities themselves.

The system is regarded as a great innovation in France, and although the stores are not to receive any benefit in the way of exemption from taxes, it is hoped that they will eventually be the means of keeping within bounds the price of food.

Another bill was approved at the same time authorizing the municipalities to subsidize, or if considered advisable to open lodging houses themselves available for the use of large families of the working classes, who at the present time are subject to such a general condition of

BRISTOL BIPLANE IS USED IN N. S. W. MOUNTAIN FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Penrith, at the foot of the Blue mountains, has been the scene of some successful aero-plane flights. A large marquee has been erected in Belmore park to house a Bristol biplane, the property of W. Hart and built under the supervision of Messrs. McDonald and Coles, who are associated with Mr. Hammond, the aviator.

A flight of 17 minutes was made by Messrs. McDonald and Hart from Belmore park, a circular course being taken towards Castlereagh, up the Nepean river, over the Blue mountains to Glenbrook and back to Penrith.

NORTH AUSTRALIA PLANS AWAITED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Aus.—The statement of the government's proposals for the development of the northern territory of Australia has not yet been issued, but it is understood that experimental farms will be established and that large areas of pastoral country will shortly be thrown open for settlement.

NEW ZEALAND'S WIRELESS STATION WILL BE MOST POWERFUL IN WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Speaking before a Letter Carriers' Society at Wellington, Sir Joseph Ward said the high power station to be erected in Wellington for wireless telegraphy would be the most powerful in the world. It had been intended that the power should be two kilowatts, but that had been extended to five.

The station would be powerful enough to get into touch with Western Australia at night time, while in the day time communication would be carried on with ships within a few hundred miles of Sydney. It was contemplated, too, that the system should be extended to the Chatham Islands and Raratonga, the latter place being connected with Tonga.

He hoped that before long a system of wireless stations across the ocean between the motherland and the overseas dominions would be perfected.

QUEENSLAND LINES BEING BUILT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—There are 6000 men employed at the present time in building railway lines in Queensland, besides several thousands engaged on maintenance and other works.

WELLINGTON TO BE SITE OF STATION



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Government building shown in photograph is the largest wooden structure in the world

BRITISH EMPIRE FREE TRADE IS GOAL EXPRESSED

Among Articles in Empire Magazine for November Is Proposal for Titular Rulers of Big Dominions

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Empire Magazine for November contains articles dealing with a variety of interesting subjects. F. E. Smith, M.P., writes on the necessity of drawing the various portions of the empire close together. Mr. Smith believes that the hope of the empire lies over seas.

"We must get closer together," he says. "It must be done and done speedily, in many ways; but the true imperialism of the future must be based on business methods. We must make the Englishman realize that he is a shareholder in the empire."

Edgar Wallace points out that while we have a British empire we have no emperor of the British. He believes that the empire would be bound closer together by the creating of titular rulers of its various parts of members of the royal house. That the King should be proclaimed Emperor seems to him logical.

In an article termed "Greater Trade," E. Devereux pleads for the consolidation of the commerce of the empire. The real necessity of the moment, he thinks, is for our manufacturers and traders to make an attack on the markets within the empire. If this were done, the empire could trade with itself and would have no necessity to consider foreign markets. There would then only be free trade within the empire. This, Mr. Devereux considers, is the freest trade of all.

COMBINE OF LONDON BUS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is understood that an amalgamation is being arranged between the London General Omnibus Company, the largest omnibus company in the capital, and the Metropolitan District Railway Company and the Underground Electric Railways Company of London.

The share capital of the joint companies is about £33,000,000 (\$165,000,000), of which the omnibus company is responsible for some £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000).

The Underground Electric Railways Company of London, it may be mentioned, has absorbed the companies owning what is known as the Bakerloo Tube, with the Great Northern Picadilly & Brompton railway and the Charing Cross, Euston & Hampstead railway, and has, moreover, a controlling interest in the London United Tramways.

PARKER EXPEDITION ON WAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The archaeological expedition which Captain Parker is taking to Jerusalem to continue the work which he was engaged on earlier this year, arrived at Jaffa recently in a private yacht. It had been the intention of the explorers to land at this point and to proceed to Jerusalem, but Captain Parker appears to have been warned by friends that it would be unwise for him to land there, and consequently proceeded to Port Said.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXHIBITION WILL BE NEXT AT WHITE CITY

TRAVEL BOOKS BEST IN ELIZABETHAN AGE DECLARER EXPLORER

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—As a result of a recount Liverpool Plains has again returned a Labor candidate. At the first count it was found that the Liberal candidate was at the top of the poll. A recount having been demanded, however, it was found that the number of votes secured by each candidate was the same. A new election then took place with the result stated above. The Labor victory at Liverpool Plains leaves the Ministerialists with a majority of two in the House.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT FROM SOUTH AFRICA NOW BEING PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, South Africa—It is proposed to hold an exhibition of South African fruit and vegetable products at the Royal Agricultural hall in London early in 1912, in connection with which the Royal Horticultural Society has agreed to give medals and awards for the best exhibits.

The exhibits will include fresh fruit of all varieties in season at that time, dried fruits, preserves, jams, pulps, canned fruits, etc., and vegetable products such as fibers, cotton, cereals, herbs, aloes, argal, etc.

The exhibition will be entirely in charge of the official representatives of the Union government in London who will be guided and advised by the committee of the Royal Horticultural Society and leading fruit dealers in London, and it will be conducted on purely business lines with a view to advertising South African fruit and vegetable products in England.

GAY-COLORED TAXIS WILL BE BANNED IN STREETS OF BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Another edict has been issued by the chief of the Berlin police, Herr von Jagow. The days of the variegated taxi-cabs are numbered. From next spring every automobile droschky upon the Berlin streets must be painted a deep brown color, bordered with a narrow red stripe, while the regulation tint of the electric cabs is to be ivory, with a narrow black border.

The police president dislikes gay colors, and as each taxi company endeavors to be distinct from its rivals, the effect was sometimes very gay, indeed. The proprietors are indignant at their liberties being infringed, added to which the prospect of the additional expense entailed by repainting the cabs has given rise to many complaints.

LIST OF EXPORTS TO U.S. REPORTED FOR MANCHESTER

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In his table of exports for October, United States Consul Church Howe reports a slight increase for October, 1911, over the same month last year in the value of declared exports from Manchester to the United States and the Philippine islands, the figures being £310,896 15s. 7d. as against £315,820 12s. 1d. in the previous October.

There were increases for October, 1911, in the export of cotton velvet, fustians, etc., cotton yarn and thread, colors and dyes, leather, etc., linens, paper, paper hangings, etc., and silk yarn, and decoupage were noted in balata and other belting, chemicals, cotton piece goods, handkerchiefs, machinery, rags and paper stock, tin sheets, etc.

BRITISH PAVILION IN EXHIBITION AT ROME IS CLOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The British pavilion in the Valle Giulia and the three British rooms in the grounds of the castle of S. Angelo have adhered to their original intention of shutting on Oct. 31, and are now definitely closed to the public.

The British pavilion was opened on March 31, when it was almost the only pavilion absolutely finished and ready for inspection. It has, therefore, been on view for seven months. The building, which is to be allowed to remain, will be utilized for some archeological or architectural purpose now under discussion.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The newly formed industrial council has not been long in getting to work; it had hardly been formed before there was submitted to it a labor dispute at Newport docks, and it is satisfactory to note that the strike committee has permitted work to continue pending the decision of the council on the point at issue.

USE OF PEAT FUEL IN LINEN FACTORY PROVES SAVING

DUBLIN Correspondent of Times Says Cost for Same Energy Was \$28.80 a Week Instead of \$66.30 in Coal

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Dublin correspondent of the Times has sent to that paper an interesting report of what seems to be a really successful attempt to use peat instead of coal for industrial purposes.

He states that a 400 horse power engine was recently installed in a linen factory at Portadown, county Armagh, and that it has been found that with an outlay of £6 (\$28.80) a week on peat the same energy has been produced as would have been obtained by an expenditure of £13 16s. 3d. (\$66.30) a week on anthracite coal.

Now is this the only saving, for it is stated that the new process has the further advantage of extracting tar from the peat to the amount of 5 per cent of the total weight of the fuel. An equivalent of 30 per cent or 35 a week, is obtained from this by-product, thus reducing the weekly expenditure on fuel to £4 5s. (\$20.40) as compared with a former expenditure of £13 16s. 3d.

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DEAR ANNE:—There is a special sale of Rompers, 3-year-old size, in pink and white, and blue and white check gingham, at the
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It is a splendid chance to get the rompers you want for Ned. You could also get some for Helen. They are the best I have seen in Boston, and the sale won't last long. Rompers will be sent by mail for \$1.00. Don't mistake the place. It's over the Cudlillware rooms. The place has such a homelike atmosphere I love to shop there. Send for outfit circular.
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Saturday's Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

LAFAYETTE AND A BOYISH RESCUE

THAT high service to humanity has too often been required with harsh ingratitude is clearly seen in the experience of the Marquis de Lafayette, the hero of two continents, the unyielding friend of a republican form of government, yet the generous protector of the unfortunate French King and Queen.

Having ventured to remonstrate with the National Assembly for allowing the Jacobin violence, he was seized when trying to escape to America and subjected to long imprisonment. His friends spared no effort to win the Americans government to intervene in his behalf; but already the doctrine of non-interference in European affairs had been set forth and the request from the President of the United States must come in a form that should not imply unfriendliness to the powers that then were in France.

Lafayette meantime was sent to the fortress of Olmuetz, under charge of the Emperor of Austria, and here he endured great hardships, spending 10 months in absolute solitude. His wife was at last allowed to share his captivity, with the understanding that she should not be permitted to leave prison again, once she had entered. Yet she went, with the two daughters, and it is from them that the world has learned the privations to which this lover of human freedom was subjected.

One attempt to rescue him has been commemorated at the University of

New Strauss Opera

Those who have heard it recognize a sort of symbolism in Richard Strauss's new opera, "Ariadne at Naxos." The general idea of the work is known—an adaptation by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal of Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," in which two operatic companies, one comic, play side by side.

The two great contrasted characters are Ariadne, representing heroic constancy, and Zerbinetta, representing changeableness.

The entire style of the music is said by those who have heard it to be as from a hitherto unknown Strauss, full of melody and coloratura aria, in structure delicate and graceful. The opera will be produced for the first time at the Deutsches theater in Berlin under Max Reinhardt's management next fall—New York Sun.

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Pennsylvania by a medallion in bronze of Francis Kinlock, Huger, the youth who dared everything for his father's friend. Major Huger of Charleston had loved the general, and his son, still in his college course at Pennsylvania, went abroad and with a German friend plotted a rescue that very nearly succeeded. The young man was imprisoned for six

Notes on a Famous Book

"Swiss Family Robinson" with the house in the tree and mother's big pocket out of which came nearly everything the shipwrecked family really needed, that they could not find tossed up by the sea from the hold of their ship—itself a very emporium or modern department store for variety of cargo—is a happy memory for most grown-ups and a present joy to most children. A writer in the Bookman is writing of the books of his youth and tells some interesting things about "Swiss Family Robinson."

For example the real author is not Prof. Johann Rudolph Wyss of Zurich, but, it appears, the father of Johann, Dr. David Johann Wyss, to whom, the son says in a preface, he owed all that is original in the story.

Then there was a Russian sea captain who cast away on an island near New Guinea a Swiss pastor and his family; and the good father, at Zurich

started from this slender hint of plot to weave the romance which charmed his four sons and was the opportunity for him to teach them many things.

Perhaps the son who wrote the story was the Ernest of the story, always ready with a bookish notion, which he left others to carry out.

The book was originally in German, not French, as many suppose. It was early put into French by an enthusiastic lady who begged the writer for additions, which in the end she herself made with his consent.

Two great contrasted characters are Ariadne, representing heroic constancy, and Zerbinetta, representing changeableness.

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Comparisons That Help

Comparisons are odious chiefly when they are not honest or complete. True comparison is what makes things evident on both sides, and need not imply derogation of either. A right comparison, like a right contrast, may serve to accentuate the beauty of both the things compared.

A method of comparing two books is followed occasionally by reviewers with especial success. Lately a writer took up a splendidly finished story by a well-known writer and a slender sketch, hardly more than a pastel in prose, he said, by a woman not at all well known, and pointed out the strength and weakness of each by this comparison which at first glance might be called rather far-fetched.

The power and intensity, the richness of the skilled writer were made clear, but the weakness of his tale was shown in the abnormality of the central event. It was conceivable but not, as the reviewer said, a big issue, because the really big issues are those which appeal to people as a whole, which concern the general, not the individual. The other little story, so simple that it turned on the wearing of a bit of brown ribbon by the heroine, really handled a big issue because it was exactly such a trifling thing as so often is allowed to wrest the activities of persons in everyday experience. It pointed, also, to the difficulty that lies between two people of different nationality in coming to a basis of harmony; largely because they do not realize the need to try to see from a new point of view in order to understand each other.

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The path of a good woman is indeed strewn with flowers; but they rise behind her steps, not before them.—Ruskin.

The first version included the plainly

months at hard labor for his generous attempt.

The story is told in the Century magazine, which also shows the bronze portrait commemorating Huger's chivalrous deed. The medallion is the work of R. Tait McKenzie.

Lafayette was at last released,

probably in deference to the wishes of President Washington, though it is said that Lafayette chose to consider himself freed through the influence of General Bonaparte. But not until Napoleon became first consul was Lafayette allowed to return to France.

Notes on a Famous Book

"Swiss Family Robinson" with the house in the tree and mother's big pocket out of which came nearly everything the shipwrecked family really needed, that they could not find tossed up by the sea from the hold of their ship—itself a very emporium or modern department store for variety of cargo—is a happy memory for most grown-ups and a present joy to most children. A writer in the Bookman is writing of the books of his youth and tells some interesting things about "Swiss Family Robinson."

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The path of a good woman is indeed strewn with flowers; but they rise behind her steps, not before them.—Ruskin.

The first version included the plainly

padded line, "May joy be theirs," etc.,

which has in this connection only rhyme to recommend it, certainly not reason.

The second version given here is the one used by certain of the later editors of Wordsworth's poems, despite the fact that he himself finally chose a third form.

The second version improves upon the first, for the "kindly impulse" reaches back to the first part of the stanza,

where the poet speaks of those who without conscious heed to duty "rely upon the genial sense of youth."

In this revision the poet emphasizes his doubt that merely impulsive right-doing can last.

This thought, which is the key to the whole poem, appears yet more cleanly conceived and expressed in his final reading. Those who may find that they have

misplaced their "confidence" in trusting merely to "the genial sense of youth" are to be upheld by the saving, tender arms of the "dread power."

This further idea of the tenderness of duty with all her sternness, is part of the poem's deepest meaning, and brings up a far more lovely image than the "child aloofness" connected by the words "teach them to stand fast."

This third version shows duty as a power outside oneself, on which one may rely when one's weak human impulse or even the will fail. This is the essential meaning of the poem.

Not only in its deeper thought but in its very diction the last version is an advance on the former ones. The word "totter" is not grateful to poets, as is hinted by its comparatively rare appearance among them. It seems a particularly physical word and most often in poetry appears as applied to a wall or to which may be conceived of as a structure—as Shakespeare's application of it to the state and the "tottering fence" in the Bible.

Perhaps there is no more dangerous assumption on the part of editor or student than that some one other than the author himself is the better judge of the comparative values of various readings.

That the original inspiration stands

nearer the true idea is in this case disproved by the very first reading of all,

which is rejected by the editors and is plainly the least satisfactory. In the last version the one blemish seems to be the faulty rhyme. But after all there is not much in a rhyme, for rhymes are too often but the tinkling cymbals of otherwise stately verse. Mozart, we remember, would none of them and wished that poets had never tried to wrest language from its own sweet will in the search for recurrent jingle.

It may be shown that it makes little difference in a youth's education what studies he elects; he may choose a classical course, the studies of the savant, a business course, a philosophical course—or what not, and succeed or fail, according to the sincerity he puts in and the character he takes out of his work. For it is not what, but how well; not the facts he acquires, but the habits he forms which make the character that marks out his career. And if the educational system from the grades through college tempts him to snap courses, to shoddy work, to believe in the value of indolence, of trickery, of shams—what kind of a character is he going to make in a crisis that demands fundamental faith in the triumph of industry through justice and sincerity?—William Allen White.

It is the way out of trouble.

Whatever threatens or grieves us, we

have been educated to give it, can evil

oppress us as it did before. For we

know that, whatever its boast, it has

no foundation in God, and must cease to

rule us as we let God more effectually

rule us; and we learn that the simple

mental process of thinking spiritually

instead of materially, divinely instead

of humanly, rightly instead of in wrong

ways, is the way out of trouble.

Just here the teaching of Christian

Science does good service to mankind;

for it brings to those who study it a

Christian and scientific understanding of

the nature, power and presence of the

divine Mind. And after one knows some

thing true and provable about God and His

unfailing goodness evil can never

again make the same threat. Evil may

be encountered, may seem at times un-

bearable, even after we have begun to

learn that it is not real to God, and

therefore can become unreal, through

scientific destruction of its claims to us.

But never, after we are once convinced

through Christian Science that good is

powerful and eternal and that evil has

no more power than the generations

have been educated to give it, can evil

oppress us as it did before. For we

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 18, 1911

The Business Situation

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, more genuine progress is made by industrial and commercial institutions and by individuals as well in periods of comparative business stagnation than in times of great prosperity. At present the business volume of the world is neither small nor exceedingly large. It may be considered midway between the extremes. Compared with what people were satisfied with a few years ago, present conditions should be regarded as good. But there has been such an increase in capacity of industrial establishments, particularly in this country, that the slackening in activity has made it seem that business is quiet. For instance, the annual capacity of the steel rail mills of the United States is about 6,000,000 tons, or about 50 per cent more than ever turned out in a single year, and it is doubtful if the present calendar year will witness a total production of much greater than 2,000,000 tons of rails. The same condition holds good in many other lines of manufacture. The result is that managements everywhere are compelled to watch expenses very closely to make ends meet, particularly as prices of products continue to move downward. Greater efficiency of operation is generally experienced. It is doubtful if such drastic economies ever were brought into practise before. Probably never was ingenuity put to a greater test than now. But there is still considerable waste and extravagance which has not yet been overcome. Commodity prices are still greater than they should be and the cost of living is too high. Prices seem to go downward with much resistance, and this tends to prolong the period of dulness. It is a worldwide complaint, and it seems to be more prevalent in Europe than in America.

Commercial transactions are still carried on in a hand-to-mouth fashion, and naturally so. There is more confidence entertained in manufacturing circles as to the future of business, but with steadily declining prices of commodities there is a disposition to wait until the bottom has been reached before laying in stocks and supplies for the future. There is moderate activity in the iron and steel trade, the equipment industry, the shoe and leather business, the textiles and other important lines, but at the expense of prices. Bank clearings are about the same as they were at this time last year, indicating that general trade is holding its own. In fact, it is hard to see how there could be much shrinkage in the present volume of business in this country with the natural consumptive demand as great as it is and considering the ability of the country to supply it. Politics, elections, legislation and litigation have a temporary restraining effect, but this should not be greatly deplored if it serves to teach the people economy and thrift.

Dividends but no Earnings

WHETHER President Mellen's letter to the directors of the Suncook Valley railroad was intended for publication when written is doubtful. Its admission as to the unprofitable character of the business of a major portion of the mileage in New Hampshire will open the eyes of the public to a condition of affairs by no means limited to that state. In dealing with this minor road as he intimates he may, President Mellen will establish a precedent useful in considering absorption of even larger units in great railway systems, and also likely to have a deterrent effect on policies of railway administration that "consolidate for consolidation's sake."

Too often during the past generation the mere lust for bigness and for monopoly within a given area has led promoters of combinations to make pledges of income to investors in the absorbed or leased minor companies that sane counsel would not have advised. In consequence, later investors in the "system," and the rate-paying public, have had to pay the bills. To put it otherwise, they have paid dividends where there have been no earnings.

Perusal of this letter also illuminates much of the obstinate opposition to bettered service by the Boston & Maine in the greatest urban region of the United States and in the most profitable tourist region of the country, during the recent administration of that road. We can only conclude that the tourists and commuters have been "milked" for the enrichment of bucolic investors or holders of the securities of unprofitable rural roads.

Phillips and Bright

THE centenaries of the births of two great exemplars of eloquence in the English tongue, Wendell Phillips and John Bright, have been observed this week. If reconsideration of their careers has served to reestablish in the Anglo-American mind due estimate of the service rendered to the state by great agitators, using oratory for ethical and political ends, the celebrations will have been extremely serviceable. For during the past generation there has been a waning of the art of oratory in legislative bodies, before the courts, in the pulpit and on the platform, and a turning toward other mediums of information and inspiration.

With each of these men the moral idealism that had its roots in inherited religious convictions and in a live personal religious faith was the fire that gave consuming power to their verbal felicity and oratorical art. Each of these men was dedicated to humanity and to democracy, and identified himself with causes that actually as well as ostensibly made for extension of fraternalism among the nations and the races of men.

In the case of Phillips there was a bitterness of invective, a disdain of methods employed so long as the result was achieved, an indifference to personal and sectional enmities aroused, and a note of infallibility and self-righteousness which made him the subject of attack while he lived and that has compelled latter-day historians of the period in which he figured to rate him lower than men who "spoke the truth in love" and who realized that a less radical method of dealing with slavery, both before and after emancipation, was the sounder way. Gov. John A. Andrew and Lincoln, and even Daniel Webster, emerge from the epoch with reputations for sounder statesmanship than Garrison, Phillips, Sumner and Theodore Parker.

Phillips and these men, whose ardor, consecration and devotion

to truth as they saw it is beyond question, lived in a preevolutionary intellectual world. The reason that men of their temperament have not the grip on the world today, either as orators or as statesmen, is because of the profounder study of origins of institutions, the longer perspective of history and the realization that revolution is not the normal and ideal plan for conscious elevation of the race. It is a process where reason rather than imagination, patience rather than indignation, sympathy rather than austerity, light rather than heat, are the prime qualities. The mode of attack is substantial rather than abolitionist.

Mr. Bryan began a career as agitator and orator strongly influenced by the Phillips model. Successive defeats, travel and observation, the wisdom that comes with age and the educational effect of an era that discounts rhetoric and style as ends in themselves have steadily forced him into a soberer mood, a more restrained form of statement and a much more constructive policy as a political leader. The flight of years brought no such education to Phillips and his latter-day vagaries lost him many friends who had formerly adored him.

THERE are figures connected with the statistics on meats collected by the bureau of corporations and the census bureau that will have interest for everybody, and especially at a time when some of the greatest meat packers in the world are about to be arraigned in court on the charge that their methods have been monopolistic and in restraint of trade to the point of criminality. The total slaughter of meat per annum is about 14,000,000 head, and in the business of preparing and distributing the product some 1221 different packing concerns are engaged. Six corporations, it is shown, control between 35 and 45 per cent of the entire beef business of the country. The special census report shows, however, that there has been in the last five years an increase of about 34 per cent in the number of packing concerns in the field.

The beef output increased between 1904 and 1909 from 3,885,000,000 to 4,335,000,000 pounds, while in the same period the output of salted meats decreased from 137,000,000 to 126,500,000 pounds. There were large increases in the output of veal, mutton and fresh-pork. The statistics seem to show that the American people consume not far from 10,000,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and not less than 3,000,000,000 pounds of salt meat annually. The capital invested in meat production is at the present time close to \$400,000,000, and the margin of profit in the business is put at less than 5 per cent, a fact which is taken to prove that the butcher or packer, contrary to widespread belief, does not get most of the money paid by the consumer. The large profits in the packing business are said to be derived from the rapid turning over of the product.

A New York contemporary, discussing the statement that at least the beef on the block does not seem to be materially enhanced by the packers' profits, remarks: "The packers may or may not be in violation of the Sherman law, but official figures seem to relieve them broadly, if not clearly and definitely, of responsibility for the advance in beef prices. For that a search must be made in other directions." The proceedings before the federal court in Chicago will be watched carefully by people everywhere who are desirous of getting at the truth. The government, of course, will be compelled to prove a monopoly and restraint of trade before it can sustain a charge of conspiracy. It must do this in the face of official figures, which show apparently that the indicted packers do not control 50 per cent of the meat business and that the meat business has been expanding, both as regards the number of concerns engaged in it and volume of output in recent years. It will be interesting to see how these figures will be met.

A New New Orleans

DURING the strenuous campaign which resulted in San Francisco obtaining the Panama canal exposition it was a favorite slogan of the New Orleans boomers for that 1915 honor that the Crescent city was the "logical point." As preparations are going forward on the Pacific coast, relative to the creating of an exposition that shall surprise the world, it is apparent that the sister city on the Atlantic seaboard is gradually getting over its disappointment because it failed to get the coveted prize. There is one thing, however, that New Orleans has not forgotten. What the citizens of Louisiana had to say about the "logical point" they affirm today with an emphasis as great as when representative committees of the rival cities appeared before Congress and there gave their views. What is more, the people of the city on the gulf of Mexico are now fully agreed that it is up to them to prove that, exposition or no exposition, their community is imbued with the one idea to advance.

The plan now under discussion among leading citizens and in the newspapers is how to evolve a new New Orleans. The purpose is not so much to become more advanced architecturally; the Crescent city is today considered one of the handsomest communities in America. But New Orleaners readily enough admit that, commercially considered, there is room for improvement. We have here, they say, one of the greatest seaports in the western hemisphere. Right at our doors are the cotton plantations of the continent. Coal and iron and oil are to be found in abundance in the Mississippi valley, near the banks of the navigable tributaries of the Mississippi river. Now, let us utilize what nature has bestowed, become a great manufacturing city, be a center for export to Europe and South America, is the summing up of recent public expression.

The American Bankers Association selected New Orleans for its 1911 meeting place. The opportunity is present for that community to impress its industrial views upon the money-furnishing visitors. It is true that the port of New Orleans already holds a high place in the company of ports. But a world-port is not solely the result of a large shipping business. To become eminently prosperous, a city located at tidewater must have vast industrial enterprises in close proximity. Theoretically, apparently, New Orleans is in every respect a "logical point" in the direction of manufacture. It remains to put the industrial theory to practise.

OUR West the ladies are now to appear in voting costumes. The men have had all they could do through all these years to snatch a mouthful of breakfast, grasp their hats, run to the polls, deposit their ballots and jump the trolley or train. But, nevertheless, the voting costume will improve the looks of things on election day.

OFFICIAL statistics show a rise in taxation for public schools throughout the United States during the 1900-1910 decade of greater magnitude than any previous gain. In 1900 the value of the school property was \$350,000,000; in 1910 it was more than a billion dollars. At the opening of the decade the annual income of these agencies of education was \$220,000,000; at the close it was \$425,000,000. Attendance in schools of all kinds and grades during the same period has increased about eighty per cent. Teachers' salaries also have risen, though not in the same ratio as attendance or investment in plant; and normal school annual income, for the training of teachers, has mounted from \$2,769,000 to \$6,620,000. Only those persons aware of the need of this added investment in schools for the training of teachers can appreciate what such a striking increase of appropriation means for the interests of education and democracy.

Considering that during most of the period in question the country has not been "booming" in business, and that it also has been a time of ferment and reconstruction in educational program, the showing is creditable. It is still true to say of the United States that if its greatest ambition be the acquisition of wealth, a close second to it is the national respect for education and reliance upon it to enable democracy to weather any storms that arise. The tax the average American questions least and chafes against not at all is the one that is assessed to give his children or his neighbors' youth knowledge of the world in which they live and equipment for life and a livelihood. Fundamental in the working philosophy of the American is the central idea of intelligent manhood and womanhood, with free opportunity for all young folk, whatever their race, creed or social stratification. The policy is organic in the life of the nation. Any difference of opinion that arises now comes from disagreement as to details of execution of the program, and not from dissent from the ideal.

The ultimate cost to the taxpayer, therefore, is not considered so long as his personal and family budget rises and so long as the educational system produces desired results. From a decentralized, voluntary and perpetually experimental system of popular education the United States has produced a national expenditure unprecedented in history. Nor is the end in sight. Ideals of training for a livelihood now appear which are likely to make an even stronger appeal than past conceptions of instruction to the parent and taxpayer.

Naval Architects and Merchant Marine

STEVENSON TAYLOR, the president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, at its nineteenth general meeting in New York on Thursday, gave expression, no doubt, to the sentiment of its membership in advocating legislation that shall lead to the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. To a very large degree, also, he voiced public thought on this subject, especially when he attributed the lack of progress in the right direction to the many remedies offered for the relief of the situation. He said that some of the views held by those who would advance the prospects of the merchant marine would have to be modified, and that there must be concentration of public opinion on one idea before the desired results can be attained. "It is time," he said, "that some action should be taken on the part of the United States government in regard to the restoration of the country's seagoing shipping. The question of such legislation should enter largely into our politics and be made a permanent issue. No healthier political agitation could come to this country and result in greater benefit to it."

Strange to say, as if to emphasize Mr. Taylor's criticism, Lewis Nixon, who followed him, came forward with a plan of action that is certain to antagonize thousands of friends of the marine restoration movement. Right-thinking Americans are pronounced in the conviction that this government shall neither by direction nor indirection violate whatever treaty obligations it contracted with reference to the construction of the Panama canal. Yet Mr. Nixon said that American vessels passing through this American waterway should be favored with discriminating legislation, and this while admitting that the treaty forbids it. "Our manifest duty as an independent nation to do as it will with its own," he said, "is to give notice that in this respect the treaty does not bind us. Bargains of this sort match privilege against privilege, and it is not expected, nor is it equitable, that they should be one-sided. . . . This canal is a thoroughfare through our territory and should be free to our vessels."

Not unless it be made free to all. It is hardly worth while to discuss the moral question involved in this proposal. It is too obvious. There are certain things which the United States government might properly and effectively do with the view of encouraging the merchant marine movement, but not one of them lies in the direction of ignoring or deliberately violating a contract. American shipping is never going to be restored in this way. There might be apparent temporary advantage in it, but ultimately it would bear the fruit of sharp practise. It is absolutely necessary, as Stevenson Taylor says, if the merchant marine is to be restored, that the American people shall agree upon one method and stick to it, but it is most essential that this method shall be worthy of the country. International morals are coming more and more to be measured by the standard of private morals, and people in these times are inclined to be ashamed of having their country do things that they would not do themselves.

THE present estimated population of London is seven and a quarter millions, and this fact may, perhaps, lead to a better understanding, especially in all new countries, of what is meant, or should be meant, by the term metropolis.

PENDING all other proceedings, it might not be a bad idea for Uncle Sam to open a night school for the purpose of teaching the business men of the country how to live within, up to or in accordance with the Sherman law.

GOVERNOR DIX is right. There are not only laws enough, but altogether too many of them. What is needed is that the people live up to the laws they have rather than yearn for others that they know not of.

COMING from Cleveland, it sounds rather odd to read: "The public hopes that those fifty new street cars will have ventilators and plenty of straps." Yet this is verbatim from the Plain Dealer.

NOTWITHSTANDING apparent failure and more or less sarcasm, experience should teach us that sooner or later a balloon or an aeroplane will succeed in crossing the Atlantic by the air route.